REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,633.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1873. Subscription in Advance. {For a Year......Rs. 42 / For Six Months..Rs. 24} Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BAGDAD, 1,271 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Bellwood, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 7th August 1873, at 4 P.M.

August 1873.		August 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	7	Leave Pondicherry	21
,, Carwar	9	,, Madras	23
,, Cochin for Narrakal	13	,, Coconada	25
,, Allepy	13	,, Vizagapatam	26
,, Tuticorin	15	,, Bimlipatam	26
,, Colombo	16	,, Gopaulpore	27
,, Galle	17	,, False Point	28
,, Negapatam	20	Arrive CALCUTTA	30

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Narakal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

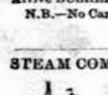
The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th July, 1873, at 2 P.M.

July 1873.		August 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	30	Leave BUSREH	18
,, Kurrachee	Aug 3	,, Fao	18
,, Guadur	4	,, Bushire	20
,, Muscat	6	,, Bahrein	21
,, Bunder Abbas	8	,, Linga	24
,, Linga	10	,, Bunder Abbas	26
,, Bushire	12	,, Muscat	28
,, Koweit	14	,, Guadur	30
,, Fao	14		Sept.
,, Mahamerah	14	,, Kurrachee	2
Arrive BUSREH	16	Arrive BOMBAY	5

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 1,862 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Cotton, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 26th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

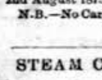
The Steam ship BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 801 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd August 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave.

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

(1st and 2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without Food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st August 1873.

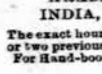
INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st September 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

VIA CAPE TO HAVRE.



THE French Ship VILLE DE BRUXELLES, 366 Tons Register, A 1, now on her way to Bombay from the Malabar Coast, will load for Havre immediately on arrival. For Freight, &c., apply to Messrs. Ed. BAUDRY & Co.

J. & E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS, 24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862; Paris, 1867; Silver Medal, Lima, 1872.

Cordova Exhibition, 1872.

Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal (Silver) for Perfumery."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay. ....D. S. KEMP & Co.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London

BOMBAY.

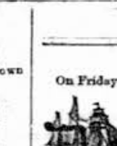
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 1st August, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O Co.'s s.s. SUNDA, (1,682 Tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain C. Fraser, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CANAL ROUTE.—During the autumn some of the Company's largest Steamers will be despatched from Southampton to Bombay and Calcutta alternately via the Suez Canal.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th July 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 28th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. MALWA, (2,933 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain George Hyde, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 25th July.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th July 1873.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 26th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's s.s. BANGALORE, 2,063 Tons, and 500 H.P., Captain G. C. Burne, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

3, Rampart Row, 23rd July 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

Few articles of Furniture, such as tables, chairs, couches, sideboard, teapoys, dressing and washing tables, wardrobes, presses, &c.

6 First-rate Fire Resisting Safes, by T. Withers and Sons, of sizes.

At 1 P.M.

A Chesnut Deccanee Tattoo.
A Grey Galloway.
A Bay Brougham Horse
An Office Shigram

AUCTION SALE OF MATERIALS.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, by order of R. Walton, Esq., Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality, all the Materials of the House lately belonging to Mr. Purshotum Khetsey, and situated near the junction of the Cammateepoora 5th Street, and the Upper Duncan Road.

Terms and Conditions of Sale can be learnt on application to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co

Bombay, 25th July 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 P.M., at their Room in Apollo Street, Fort, the following Goods, namely :—

Miscellaneous articles, comprising double and single-barrelled guns, pistols, a box of mother o'pearl handled plated dessert knives and forks, a gilt 8 days clock in dome, spare moons, porcelain and gilt figures of sorts, ladies' side saddle, letter scales with brass weights, blank day-books, diaries for 1873, notepaper, a palanquin time piece with alarm, spare stem-cut buttons for lamps, letter boxes, rings for kerosine lamps, cash boxes, bottles for making sodawater, also the sample goods, such as spoons, forks, locks, and padlocks, corkscrews, penknives, table and other knives, scissors, hair and coat brushes, brass cocks, cups and saucers, glass decanters, butter and sugar basins, iceplates, centrepieces, flower vases, tumblers, jugs, and numerous other articles.

Gold rings and lockets, gilt lockets, watch guards and chains.

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods consisting of Shirtings, Madapollams, T Cloths, Jacconets, Mulls, Dhoties, Chintz, Dorias, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th July 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY AND OTHER GOODS.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P.M., and the following days, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, No. 27, Meadow Street, the whole of the choice stock of fashionable Millinery and other Goods of Mrs. C. Luder, Milliner and Dress Maker, closing business, consisting of ladies' trimmed hats, untrimmed straw hats and bonnets, children's untrimmed hats, bonnets and hat shapes, infant's white silk bonnets and hats, cloaks, richly trimmed merino pelisses, ladies' silk jackets, cloth and velveteen, ditto rich white and black silks, white satin and moire-antique, black white and coloured satins, coloured alpaca, grey, blue, cerise and green silk velvets, muslin and piqués white and colored tarlatans, grenadine tarlatan, ball dresses, wreathes and head dresses, bridal wreathes and bouquets, bridal veils and handkerchiefs, chemiseles, real hair plaits, roll trisettes, fringes, ruches, fancy buttons, gimp, passementerie crepe embroidery, an assortment of ribbons, laces, flowers, feathers, tulles, crepes, gauzes, paper patterns, ladies' silk dresses ready-made, a choice assortment of Piesse and Lubin's scents, ladies' and children's boots and shoes, and furniture, such as dining table, glass show-cases, cupboard, book-stand, whatnots, writing tables, folding screen, cheval glass, dress jackets and bonnets stands, gas and kerosine lamps, sewing machines, American bed-room chairs, gas fittings, mattings, &c.

The whole of the Millinery has been selected from the first Houses in London and Paris.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that this day SATURDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Gorejee Lulloobhoy Jeswajayjee and Jeswajayjee Hunswajayjee, and on account and risk of Mahomed Hoosain bin Nizamoodeen Cambaykar.

All that piece of ground registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos. 215 and 471, containing by admeasurement 362 3-8th square yards, be the same little more or less, with the two several messuages, chawl dwelling-house, or bungalow standing thereon, viz, one chawl and one house or bungalow, respectively assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Nos. 21 and 20, situate in Trinity Street near Dhobee Talao, outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the small passage abutting to the house or bungalow now belonging to Parsee Cursetjee Burjorjee and leading to the 1st and 2nd Dhobee Talao Lane, on or towards the west by property of the said Mahomed Hoosain bin Nizamoodeen Cambaykar, on or towards the north by the 2nd Dhobee Talao Lane, or towards the south by the 1st Dhobee Talao Lane. For further particulars and conditions of sale, &c. apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th July 1873.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,

The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES, BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £260 to £350.
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £430.
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £476 to £610.
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £860 to £1,040.
&c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY, Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

ANTIPELLICULAIRE versus SCURF and IRRITATION of the HEAD.—Of all the reasons which cause falling off of the hair, greyness, baldness, &c., none are so prolific as Scurf. MAZET and Co.'s ANTIPELLICULAIRE is the only cure certain in its results—an indispensable gem, which, from its fresh and delicate perfume, no toilette-table should be without. On this account it will supersede all pomades is invaluable to young and old, a luxury after the bath, a boon in the nursery, antiscorbutic and eradicates pimples. With, regard to hair it is the discovery of the day.

Sold in elegant Toilet Jars, 3s. each.

MAZET and Co., 109, Bishopsgate-street within London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ZOROASTRIAN THEATRICAL CLUB.

VICTORIA THEATRE HOUSE.

SATURDAY, 26th JULY, 1873.

THE WELL-RENOWNED

BEHRAMGORE AND BANNOO HOSUNG,

AND A VERY

LAUGHABLE FARCE.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.

There will be an EXTRA GAME TO-NIGHT, and every SATURDAY till further Notice. Sides will be chosen on the Ground at 5-30 P.M.

A. E. PEILE, Acting Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.

Owing to the WET STATE of the GROUND the MATCH arranged for TO-DAY is POSTPONED.

C. A. W. CAMERON, Honorary Secretary.

26th July 1873.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (Limited) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

NOTICE.—MEMBERS of the ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB are reminded that PLAY for the St. GEORGE'S MEDAL will take place on the MORNINGS of the 28th, 29th, and 30th instant.

Reg. MURRAY, Honorary Secretary.

THE GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LIMITED.

ધી ગરેટ ઈસ્ટરન સ્પીનીગ એનડ વીવીંગ મીલસ લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—WANTED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of BEST WELSH or WEST HARTLY STEAM COAL to the above Company's Mills from 1st August 1873 to 5th January 1874.

A Copy of the Agreement which the Contractors will be required to enter into can be seen at the Company's Office.

The above Tenders to be lodged with the Undersigned on or before the 30th instant.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

B. CASSINATHJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, 25th July 1873.

MANUFACTURERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H.M.'S NAVY, AT THE ROYAL VICTORIA YARD, DEPTFORD.

D. HOGARTH & CO'S

CELEBRATED

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE,

AND OILMEN'S STORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Mulligatawny, Palestine Soups, Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets, Kippered Salmon, Herrings, Mackerel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Preserved Meats of all kinds, York Hams, Bacon, Truffled Pates, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages, Pickles, Sauces, Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies, Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

To be had of all respectable Storekeepers.

PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

D. HOGARTH & CO.,

"BON ACCORD" WHARF,

223, WAPPING, LONDON, AND AT ABERDEEN.

NOTICES

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "The Family Herald, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Saturday Review* says: "Its Novels and Tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories.

'The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them. The Editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life.'"

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Literary Gazette* says: "It must be said of the Family Herald, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature; it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *British Quarterly Review* says: "Under the head of 'The Story Teller,' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials."

"There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them."

"It is well considered with reference to its aims, and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the Family Herald the best."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Bookseller* says :—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's household without fear of consequences, we can recommend the FAMILY HERALD. You get portions of a well-written novel, novelettes, useful information interspersed throughout, answers to correspondents, alone worth the money, and a variety of other matters, which will make readers either merrier or wiser, or perhaps both."

N.B.—The FAMILY HERALD may be had at a small percentage over the published price, of all Booksellers; or direct from W. Stevens, 421 Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

JOHN MOIR AND SON, ABERDEEN, AND 14, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON,

Would direct attention to their present stock of

SOUPS,	BACON,
FISH,	SAUSAGES,
JAMS,	OX TONGUES,
JELLIES,	PICKLES,
MARMALADE,	SAUCES, &c.

The BACON and SAUSAGES are now not only prepared by J. M. and Son, but the Pigs, being Bred and Fed by them, are of undoubted quality.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ¼, ½, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, Morson & Son have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., 1½ oz. and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is Morson's.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,

Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,

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RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.

Works—Hornsey and Homerton.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J.T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

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TO LET, a GODOWN, under the House No. 16 in Apollo Street.—Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

21st July 1873.

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DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATION for FAMILIES and BACHELORS by DAY or MONTH. Rs. 100 upwards Monthly; Rs. 5 Daily. Gas and Water laid. Address Mrs. OAKES.

NOTICES.

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ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

H. E. THE HONOURABLE

SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Season Ticket .... Rs. 150

Ditto ditto Family to admit Two (Transferable) .... ,, 300

Season commences 1st December and continues during the months of January and February.

Season Tickets entitles holders to admission to two Performances per week.

Half of Subscription to be paid on the 15th November, on which date the Company will arrive in Bombay.

Other half payable one month after the commencement of Season.

Seats will be allotted according to priority of application.

Impressario, G. INZOLI.

Names of Subscribers received at SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, and Co., where further information may be obtained.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

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JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, having been authorized to accept also FIRE RISKS on behalf of the above Company, are now prepared to grant both FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES at terms quite as favourable as those offered by any other first-class Offices. Further particulars on application.

KNOOP & Co., Agents Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

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The Proprietors of the above Quarries are prepared to supply LIME STONES in Blocks or Slabs, at reduced rates and on short notice; the Stone is well ADAPTED for Paving, the ground floor of the St. Xavier's College having been recently laid with the stone, making a first-class Job and extremely durable.—Apply to

R. BROWN.

18, Marine Street, Fort.

MISSING CHEQUE.

THE undernoted CHEQUE, drawn by the Undersigned, has gone A-MISSING in transmission through the POST. Payment thereof has been stopped, but any person giving information that will lead to the discovery of the document will be REWARDED :—

Cheque on the Bombay Branch of the Oriental Bank Corporation for Rs. 20,000, No. 107, dated 22nd May last, favour of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Calcutta.

ALSTONS & Co., Mangalore.

15th July 1873.

NOW READY—PRICE Re. 1,

"THE MYSTERY OF INIQUITY,"

By Major W. A. BAKER, R.E.

Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Press, or any Book-seller.

Also, "THE PROPHECY OF ENOCH," "THE TRINITY OF WORLDS," and "THE PERFECT MAN," at Eight Annas each.

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CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE BOARD MAKERS, GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,

BOMBAY AND MADRAS,

(Next to Sassoon's Buildings,)

INVITE the attention of the Public to their large STOCK of every description of FURNITURES for Drawing Rooms, Dining Rooms, Offices, Libraries, Billiard Rooms, Durbars, Churches, Messes, Clubs, Camps, &c., &c., &c.

Punkas of every description of the most efficient patterns for cooling Rooms.

An illustrated Catalogue, containing upwards of 300 designs, to be had on application.

DESCHAMPS & Co. have always ready Billiard Tables, Ivory Balls, Pool and Pyramid Balls, Billiard Cloth of the best description, spare Cues, Indiarubber Cushions, Cement-Cuetops, &c., Bagatelle Boards with and without Stand, Croquet sets of different kind, spare Mallet, &c.

DESCHAMPS and Co. have a great variety of best gilt Frames and gilt Mouldings, from 7 inches broad to ½ inch, for Oil Paintings, Photographs, &c.; also for Glasses. All kinds of Frames made to order.

Large Pier Glasses, 11 feet by 5 feet, 72 inch by 43 inch, 90 inch by 53 inch, Cheval Glasses, Looking Glasses in very rich gilt Frames of all sorts.

DESCHAMPS and Co. have a large handsome collection of Fans from Paris and China of the richest patterns, and also sundry articles for Presentation, Birth-days, Marriages.

Rich Wall-papers with borders, for Durbar, Theatres, Drawing Room, &c., Punkas, &c., &c.

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Mosaic Pavements and Marble, white and black, and a great variety of sundries; also Garden Pumps new model, Patent Locks and Padlocks, Porcelain Knobs for half-doors, Picture Nails, Curtain materials, Punka Wheels, Glass Insulator for Piano and Cots, &c.

DESCHAMPS and Co. have also Ice Machines, new pattern, worked by the hand in the same manner as an ordinary pump. It takes 3 minutes to have 2 decanters of Iced water. Ice in blocks can be made also. P. 250.

French Polish made by DESCHAMPS and Co., the best in India, with directions how to use it. They undertake repairing and polishing all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, &c.

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The large patronage DESCHAMPS and Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government House of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the Nizam of Hydrabad, the Maharajah of Travancore and Vizianagram, &c. &c., makes them hope for a continuance of it for their new Establishment in this Presidency.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—FOR SALE, at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S DEPOT, Bombay, No. 9 Forbes Street, INDIAN CONDIMENTS and PRESERVES, in great varieties, unequalled in quality, taste, and flavour, free from injurious colouring, and prepared from the choicest fruits of the season :—

Gouava Jelly, in 2 lb. pots	...	Rs. 18	per Dozen.
Roselle do. ,, ,,	...	,, 18	,,
Lucknow Chutney, in bottles	...	,, 15	,,
Mango do. ,,	...	,, 12	,,
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Cashmere do. in pints	...	,, 12	,,
Bengal do. ,,	...	,, 12	,,
Delicious do. ,,	...	,, 12	,,
Curry Powder, in bottles	...	,, 12	,,
Do. do. Madras ,,	...	,, 18	,,
Curry Paste ,,	...	,, 18	,,
Mulligatawny Paste, in bottle	...	,, 18	,,
Mango Fruit ,,	...	,, 12	,,
Ripe Mango ,,	...	,, 21	,,
Pine Apple ,,	...	,, 15	each.
Mango Preserves, in jars	...	,, 10	,,
Do. Pickle ,,	...	,, 4	,,
Do. do. in kegs	...	,, 4	,,
Do. do. in bottles	...	,, 9	per Dozen.
Lime do. ,,	...	,, 9	,,
Cashmere Pickle, ,,	...	,, 12	,,
Tapp Sauce ,,	...	,, 9	,,
Nepaul Pepper, 2 oz. bottles	...	,, 6	,,

ALSO, China Preserves of Sorts.

All Orders should be accompanied with a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

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A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

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WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,

STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,

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The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
India Tweed, a material in various mixtures, made from the best Wax Double Breasted Coat and Trousers	27 0	31 8
Best Blue, or Black Serge, a Special *Light Texture*	27 0	31 8
Fancy Mixed Angolas, from	30 0	34 0

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	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Super West of England Cloth	75 0	85 0
Extra Quality, very Light Texture, lined with best Silk Serge	85 0	95 0
White Dress Vests, best quality, each	7 0	8 0
Light Shades, for Special Wear	7 8	8 8

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	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Best Shrunk Saxony Wool	11 0	12 8
Fancy Angola Trousers	11 0	12 8
Super for Special Wear	16 0	18 0
Riding Trousers or Breeches	25 0	28 0
Morning or Visiting Coats in various Fancy Mixtures	29 0	33 0
Blue or Black, Rib'd Coating several new Textures, Cord for Braided Edges	36 0	42 0
Drill Trousers, six	30 0	34 0
Fancy Stripes, six	30 0	34 0

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FITTING WITH PRECISION AND EASE.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Oxford Cloth, the Genuine material cool, shrinkless and absorbing, six	36 0	42 0
French Printed Cambric, with Collars attached, the latest designs	28 0	31 8
Printed Cambric, a strong useful Shirt, with Collar attached, neat Stripes	22 8	25 0
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Fine Long Cloth made as above Cambric Fronts and Cuffs	22 8	25 0
Dress Shirts, Fancy Fronts, from	7 0	8 0
Spun Silk, a Delightful Texture for this season neat Fancy Stripes, each	11 8	13 0
Wove Flannel—thoroughly shrunk best Saxony Wool, very soft, plain colours, or neat Stripes, Shrunk, six	49 0	52 0

SPECIAL NOTE.—The increasing Demand for the Shirts manufactured by A. and Co., having caused occasional delay to those requiring ready for immediate wear, a Stock of Two Hundred Dozens in various materials is now on hand from which a Perfect Fit is gauranteed.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB will be HELD at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 26th July 1873, at 5 P.M.

W. WEBB, Honorary Secretary.

Byculla Club, 25th June 1873.

NUSSEY & PILLING'S WELL KNOWN SEWING MACHINES.

The Improved Little Stranger Hand Lock-Stitch (Shuttle) £1 4s.

The "Nussey and Pilling" New Family Silent Sewing Machine (Shuttle) £7 10s.

The Noiseless Tudor, for Tailoring and Manufacturing Purposes (Shuttle) £8 10s.

Wheeler and Wilson Machines.

Merchant Shippers supplied.

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SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY,

AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

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PHOTOGRAPHERS,

No. 10, RAMPART ROW,

(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,

London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

Sold Retail by TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,

ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY; AND EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

THE NEW HATS introduced by J. ELLWOOD & SONS, also their PATENT AIR CHAMBER HATS and REGULATION HELMETS, can be had in every variety, of

BRIGGS, BRYMER, & Co.,

98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Via Suez Canal)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

50 to 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,

Corner of Cheapside, London,

ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE,

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR

can only be obtained by the use of Rowlands' Macassar Oil, It prevents the Hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a Glass Stopper instead of the Cork as formerly. All with the Cork are Spurious Imitations. This notice is deemed necessary, as the Proprietors have received intimation that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India, South America and the Colonies under their names.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

is obtained by the use of Rowlands' Kalydor, which allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin, removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the complexion and skin. During the heat, and dust of Summer especially, and in cases of Sunburn and STINGS of INSECTS it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and see that their signature is in red ink on every bottle, as theirs is the only genuine.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food. Rowlands' Odonto, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto," and see that their name is on the Government Stamp of every box.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers and Bazaars throughout India, the Colonies and South America.

A. ROWLAND & SONS,

HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, 20, PROPRIETORS.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.

MACHINE MADE,

SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.

Mr. STREETER,

(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)

37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from £ 5 0	to £50
,, Ear-rings	,, £ 1 10	to £10
,, Lockets	£ 1 0	to £20
,, Suites	£10 10	to £50
Chains	Per Oun ,, £6 6	

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100
,, Ear-rings	from £ 5 to £ 50
,, Lockets	from £ 5 to £100
,, Rings	from £ 5 to £500
,, Suites	from £50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

Mr. STREETER,

(Late Hancock and Co., Limited,)

37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,

AND

BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE

NOTICES.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times, Engineer, Daily Telegraph, Pall Mall Gazette,* &c., &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS Co., Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C., the only address.

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. BORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, Ihlang-Ihlang, Vanda, Henna, Jockey Club, Frangipanni, White Rose, Violet, Tea, Coffee, and other sweet Perfumes.

Rimmel's Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair. Glycerine and Windsor Soap. Violet, Rice, and other Toilet Powders.

Rimmel's far-famed Toilet Vinegar. Aquadentine for the Teeth. Photochrome, to supersede Hair Dye. Fancy Crackers.

Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors throughout the world.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

FOR

KEROSINE, PETROLEUM, PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,

BIRMINGHAM.

Photographs and Books on application. Greatly improved designs. American Burners if desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

All Orders must be sent through an English House, or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS,

FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE.

Manufactured by the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.

In all Colours, have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.,

Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For Particulars and Testimonials, apply to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

L.S.

To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London."

SHACKLETON & CO.,

EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,

45, BOTOLPH LANE,

AND

2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,

LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.

PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.

BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first rate London Houses.

F. BRABY AND CO., LIMITED.

FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS,

VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN,

WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE,

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC ROOFING, SHEET AND PERFORATED ZINC,

WROUGHT IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.

Estimates submitted on application.

The Company having recently made large additions to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,

Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d.; Enamelled on Glove Kid, beautifully made, 21s.; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d.; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 21s.; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 30s.; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 65s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,

192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

LEA AND PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers and bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

BENTON AND JOHNSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS

Of every description, for the

INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS,

Imitation Gold and Silver Threads, Braids, Lametta Tassels, Laces, &c., &c., &c. Also all kinds of

MILITARY AND NAVAL ACCOUTREMENTS.

2 inch Rich Gold Lace	15s. 0d.	per yard.
1¾ inch ,, ,,	12s. 0d.	,,
1½ inch ,, ,,	10s. 0d.	,,
1¼ inch ,, ,,	8s. 6d.	,,
1 inch ,, ,,	7s. 0d.	,,
¾ inch ,, ,,	6s. 0d.	,,
½ inch ,, ,,	4s. 6d.	,,

Cheaper qualities made from 3s. to 9s. per yard. Gold Bullions for embroidering, 8s. per oz. Gold Lametta, according to length, from 7s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per oz. Gold Tracing Braids, 10d., 11d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 9d., and 2s. 3d. per yard.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD, LONDON.

5-oz. Tea Lead, £27 10s. Per Ton.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, No. 3, Church Lane :—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at Rs. 21, Rs. 24, and Rs.	25	per dozen.
R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal ,,	20	,,
Do. Vino de Pasto ,,	29	,,
J. Sandbach & Son's ...Rs. 17 & ,,	24	,,
Carbonell & Co.'s Black Seal ,,	24	,,
M. P. Guimaraens & Son's superior old Pale Dry ,,	26	,,
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere and fils......Pts. ,,	23	,,
Do. ......Qts. ,,	45	,,
Do. Magnums. ,,	88	,,
Arthur H. Browning's..Qts. ,,	30	,,
J. Sandbach and Son's ,,	20	,,
Do. do. ......Pts. ,,	11	,,
BRANDY—Raynal & Co.'s Superior ,,	24	,,
CLARET—Montheuil Franc Fils Aine		
Chateau Belair St. Julien 1868 ,,	16	,,
Chateau Delorme Margaux ,,	16	,,
R. R. Mege & Co.'s St. Estephe. ,,	14	,,
Do. Margaux ,,	17	,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 16th July 1873.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

ADELPHI, LONDON,

Having closed their Indian AGENCIES and decided to Ship ONLY TO THE TRADE, and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms.

PRICED LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits will in future be protected by a PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE, duly registered, bearing their signature.

Trial Shipment are suggested.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 25TH JULY 1873.

STERLING exchange for the mail closed week at our quotations, with the exception of higher rates for demand bills.

Government Securities are still firmly held at the prices given.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight............1s. 10⅞d. to 27/32d.
Credit Bills, do. ....1s. 1015/16d.
Documents, do. ....1s. 11 1/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight............1s. 10⅝d.
Credit, do. ....1s. 11⅛d. to 11/16d.
Documents, do. ....1s. 10⅞d.
Bank Bills, demand ....1s. 10 5/16d. to 11/32d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99¾ to 11/16d.
Do. demand 100 3/16

On Madras, 30 days' sight 99¾
Do. demand............ 99¾ to 15/16

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 226 to 227.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ...111½ to ¾
Four & half per cent. 106½
Four per cent. 105
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 106
5 years, do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate ...112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ....115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand............ 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ...... 5½ „
Do. do. over 3 do. ...... 6½ „
Do. on Merchandise .... 7½ „
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ...... 6½ „
Do. do. over 3 do. ...... 6½ „
Do. do. .... 7½ „
Bank Bills .... 6½ „
Mercantile Paper .... 8½ „

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-8-6
Carolas 290
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-Franc Pieces 224½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107¾ to 107⅞
Gold Leaf 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13¼

FREIGHT REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

RATES by sail are firmer. By steam business is stopped for want of tonnage.

London { Cotton / Cases / Seeds } No ships.

Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ...... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. / Wooden Ships „ ...... £2 2s. 6d. to £2 5s. 0d. / Myrabollams .... £1 15s. 0d. nominal. / Coir bdls.................. £0 15s. 0d. nominal. }

Seeds .... £1 15s. 0d.

Havre ... { Cotton / Coffee } No ship.

Overland Steamers—
Venice .... £2 10s. 0d. nominal.
Trieste .... £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool .... £2 15s. 0d.
Havre Cotton .... £3 0s. 0d.

Liverpool via Suez Canal ... { Wheat .... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. / Seeds .... £2 5s. 0d. / Cotton .... £2 10s. 0d. to £2 11s. 3d. }

China ... { Steamer Cotton .... Rs. 22 per ton. / „ Opium .... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships .... Rs. 4 per bale nominal. }

Calcutta ...Salt .... Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay .... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius .... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

BANK of Bombay shares firm. Spinning shares quiet. Press and Land dull.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ℔ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,430
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	810
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	280
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,090	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India	121
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218-3-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
......	£20	109-1-5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	43-10-2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
......	£18	196-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,515
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	94
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	870
1,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	420

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

[illegible]	1,000	all	50p.s.	Alexandra Spinning	1,450
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,650
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,700
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,160
1,800	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	240
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,710
150	2,000	all	200p.s.	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,170
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s.	Manockji Petit's	1,281
900	1,000	a	40 p.s.	Morarjee Spinning	1,205
800	2,500	all	150p.s.	Oriental	3,350
610	2,500	400	216p.s.	Royal	2,325
5[illegible]	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,325

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,850
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
150	12,000	11,000	100ps.	Apollo Press Co.	6,300
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.	1,300
200	500	all	50p.s.	Do New	375
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	775
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,200
500	1,800	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	5,000
[illegible]	9,000	all	25	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.	5,400
300	2,000	1,800	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	400
300	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co	710
200	6,000	6,000	228 ps	Hydraulic Press Co	2,200
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	825
200	400	350	42½ ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	717½
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,100
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	800
400	850	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.	450
190	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
225	2,000	1,000	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,075
150	850	all	8 p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	800
45[illegible]	...	...	...	Volkart United Press Co.	975

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	105ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,370
1,000	50	all	4½p ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	130
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	25
2,000	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	405
2,000	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	55

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

There is almost nothing doing since a few days back, and prices in the absence of sales are quite nominal. The following sales have taken place yesterday :—

900 pieces Grey Shirtings 40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs at „ 4 10 0
250 „ T. Red Prints 24 in. 28 yds. at „ 7 4 0

COTTON.

The market continues firm, and we have to report a further advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in prices. There is almost no disposition on the part of sellers to sell at current rates, and consequently the business done yesterday is quite of a limited character. The following are our closing rates :—

Oomrawuttee ....at Rs. 191 to 194
Akote ....at „ 195 to 197
Broach M. G. ....at „ 200 to 210
Hinganghaut ....at „ 216 to 217
Dhollerah and Bhownuggur ....at „ 187 to 193
Sawginned ....at „ 195 to 196
Compta and Vingorla ....at „ 180 to 182

The following purchases are reported to have been effected by European firms yesterday :—

100 candies Verawul ....at Rs. 173¾
75 „ „ ....at „ 170
25 „ Wudwan..................at „ 182
50 „ ....at „ 182½
50 „ Dhollerah ....at „ 185½ to 187½
100 „ Sawginned (W. S.) ....at „ 186½
25 „ Faizpore ....at „ 200

YARNS.

The market for all kinds of Grey remains very quiet ; there is almost no demand, and prices are ruling in favour of buyers. Coloured and Turkey Red are however in good demand, but prices show no change.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 19th July 1873.
Open 1,266¼ Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	75,746 11 1
Merchandise	85,454 1 0
Electric Telegraph	651 0 0
Municipal Trains, &c.	627 8 0
Total Rs.	1,62,479 4 1
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266¼ miles......Total Rs.	1,89,444 1 7
Decrease Rs.	26,964 13 6

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
24	Burmah (s)	Sanders	Bussorah, July 12.

DEPARTURE.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Ellora (s)	Hockin	Aden and Suez.

The ship Richard Wright, Cruickshank, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Burmah, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.
July 22 Sultan (s)........................ London.

DEPARTURE.
July 22 Tanjore (s) .... Calcutta.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

July. 9 Arabia, ss, Cabaura, from Genoa.
9 Tanjore, ss, Johnson, from Suez, with Mail.
9 Ellora, ss, Fraser, from Shanghai.
9 Peiho, ss, Regodet, from Suez.
9 Hamody, ship, Nacoda, from Jedda.
11 Atalanta, ss, Romkes, from Manilla.
11 Mandalay, ss, Polson, from Rangoon.
11 India, ss, Faugh, from Suez.
13 Persia, ss, Murello, from Bombay.
13 Cashmere, ss, Atkinson, from Zanzibar.
14 Menzaleh, ss, Exley, from Batavia.
14 Redewater, ss, Richards, from Bombay.
14 Atalanta, ss, Mathews, from Liverpool.
15 Challenge, ship, McBride, from Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

July. 9 Arabia, ss, Caboara, to Bombay.
9 Ellora, ss, Fraser, to Bombay.
10 Tanjore, ss, Johnstone, to Calcutta.
10 Java, ss, Ingen, to Batavia.
10 Peiho, ss, Regodet, to Marseilles.
11 Mandalay, ss, Polson, to Port Said.
12 Atalanta, ss, Romkes, to Malaguary.
13 Persia, ss, Murello, to Genoa.
13 Hamody, ship, Nacoda, to Calcutta.
14 Redewater, ss, Richards, to Liverpool.
14 Atalanta, ss, Mathews, to Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

June 6 Dalhousie, B. M. s.s., Warner, from Red Sea.
10 Tribune, ship, Rayfield, from Cardiff.
26 Howden, ship, Ditchburn, from Cardiff.
26 Benefactress, ship, Gibbs, from Cardiff.
30 Oliver Cromwell, ship, Williamson, from Cardiff.
July. 7 Golden Age, ship, Quicke, from Newcastle.
8 Dupleix, ss, Baron, from Mauritius, bound to Mauritius.
8 Wimbledon, ship, Chrieste, from Cardiff.
8 Prins-Hendrick, ss, Evart, from Holland.
8 Jane Rowland, ship, Hughes, from Cardiff.
13 Cashmere, ss, Atkinson, from Zanzibar, bound to Zanzibar.
15 Challenge, ship, McBride, from Cardiff.

DAILY IMPORTS.—25TH JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

John Adamson, s, 2 cases verandah posts, B and A Hormusjee.

FROM LONDON.

Virago, s, 1 case button, Noorbhoy Abdoolally; 1 case ball thread, W Cooper.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia, s, 30 cases papers, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons ; 2 cases playing cards, Jewanjee Moola Adomjee ; 25 cases corals, Volkart Brothers ; 1 case orsideu, Cassom Abdoolrehmon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—25TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

William Woodbury, 58 bales cotton, Motilla Rathi.
Sir Charles Napier, 150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Sunda, s, 15 bales hides, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy ; 20 bales hides, Abdooryman Ahmed.
Arabia, s, 40 bags gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malwa, s, 60 bundles horns, Abedin Budroodin and Co ; 94 bales cotton, S Tyebjee and Co ; 1 case corals, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 35 bundles E. teeth, 30 bales twist and 43 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebrambhoy ; 15 chest opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 10 chests opium, Sriram Doluram ; 14 chests opium, S and D Byramjee Futtakia ; 33 chests opium, S N Tolatee ; 4 chests opium, Roognath Jugnath ; 46½ chests opium, N J Abraham ; 12¼ chests opium, Jugnath Ramjus ; 21 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 3 chests opium, Merwanjee Manuckjee and Co ; 12 chests opium, Hajee Essack Ellias ; 6 chests opium, Guneshlall Sobhagmull ; 1 case cambay stones, S N Tolatee ; 25 bales cotton, Gocooldass Cullianjee ; 22 chests opium, D G Hoosean and Co ; 7 chests opium, Hujaremull Nursingdass ; 9½ chests opium, Sumrutroy Khetseedass ; 25 chests opium Nopechund Nowrungroy ; 1 case cambay stones, V Jumnadass ; 5 bags gallnuts, V Ramjee ; 540 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 6 chests opium, Eduljee Dadabhoy Lungra ; 17 chests opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata ; 6 chests opium, R Dhunjeeshaw & Co ; 9 chests opium, Hajee Adom Esmall and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malva, s, 10 chests opium, Hunmuntram Hurdewdass ; 38½ chests opium, Tarachum Sitaram ; 27 chests opium, D D Ghandy and Co ; 19 chests opium, Bhoychund Joomkha ; 5 chests opium, Roognath Jugnath ; 21 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 39 chests opium, B and A Hormusjee ; 8 chests opium, Guneshlall Sobhagmull ; 7 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebrambhoy ; 18 chests opium, Sumruthroy Khetseedass ; 25 chests opium, V Jeeta ; 1 chests opium, B Premsook ; 26¼ chests opium, R Dhunjeeshaw Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 24.

Westmacott, Lieutenant-Colonel, 2nd Bengal Regiment, on leave, from Mominabad.
Powell, Lieutenant, 83rd Regiment, from leave, from Poona.
Dunlop, Lieutenant, 96th Regiment, on leave, from Dinapore.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 25.

Molyneux, Lieutenant, 68th Light Infantry, on leave, to England
Powell, Lieutenant, 83rd Regiment, on duty, to England.
Champain, Major, Royal Bengal Engineers, on duty, to England.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 24th July, 1873.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—

Sappers and Miners.—Captain R. Hennell, for 30 days, from the 28th instant, privilege leave.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Aug. 1	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 23	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee	„ 30	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	„ 28	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Aug. 1	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 ann. and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

5½ P.M.			7 P.M.		
Friday	Aug.	1	Monday	Oct.	20
„	„	8	„	„	27
„	„	15	„	Nov.	3
„	„	22	„	„	10
„	„	29	„	„	17
„	Sept.	5	„	„	24
„	„	12	„	Dec.	1
„	„	19	„	„	8
7 P.M.			„	„	15
Monday	Sept.	29	„	„	22
„	Oct.	6	„	„	29
„	„	13			

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular dates.			*Supplemental dates.*		
Friday	Aug.	1	Friday	Aug.	8
„	„	29	„	Sept.	5

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

		Rs.
Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)		42 0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	24 0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	14 0 0
One Month	*ditto*	5 0 0
One Week	*ditto*	1 8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes* ; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports ; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India ; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Over and Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .... Rs 10 0
Per Copy .... „ 0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA
ST. LEGER SWEEP,—1873.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
LIEUT.-COLONEL G. DALRYMPLE HAY, B.S.C.
CAPTAIN FISHER, 4th Hussars.
C. E. HERBERT, Esq.
B. E. DOMVILLE, Esq., R. H. A.

Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each, cash.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the benefit of the Murree Racket Court Building Fund, the "Peshawur Vale" Hunt and Race Funds, and Rs. 500 for the Rawul Pindee Race Fund.

Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) will be divided amongst those who draw "starters."

After deducting all expenses the residue will be divided :—

The winner to take two-thirds
The second horse to take one-quarter.
The third horse to take one-twelfth.

To close on Tuesday, 2nd September, and drawing to take place the same day at the Murree Club.

Application and remittances to be made to
THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Great Northern India St. Leger Sweep.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MCKENZIE—July 19th, at Tank Bunder, the wife of Mr. A. McKenzie, of a daughter and son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DYER—July 18th, at Lucknow, the wife of the Rev. F. T. Stewart Dyer, Cantonment Chaplain, of a daughter.
DAWSON—July 16th, at Raneegunge, the wife of F. Dawson, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

MACKENZIE—July 13th, at Landour, Hugh Hector, infant son of Captain H. Leith Mackenzie, R. A., aged 5 days.
MACKENZIE—July 16th, at Landour, Mary Anne, the beloved wife of Captain H. Leith Mackenzie, R. A., aged 25 years.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1873.

THE remarkable and unprecedented rising of the ryots at Pubna in the magisterial district of Serajgunge, Bengal, which has lately taken place, but which may now perhaps be considered to have terminated, deserves a passing notice. Some persons might be disposed to think that this agitation among the ryots was a sign of the times, and that the permanent settlement of the land was producing in Bengal a hatred between the Zemindar and the ryot similar to that between landlord and tenant in Ireland, and which still exists there notwithstanding the legislation of late years. The disturbances at Pubna do not, however, display any symptoms of a general desire, on the part of the ryots, to pick a quarrel with their Zemindars ; but they seem rather to have had an exceptional origin, and to have spread, to the extent they did, from a delusion that the ryots entertained that the Government would lend them some assistance in settling their dispute with the Zemindars. This dispute arose out of the enhancement of rents which was made a year ago by some of the Zemindars, and which some of the ryots had agreed to pay. This agreement was, however, brought about by a compulsory *kabulayat*, which one very powerful Zemindar was able to compel many of the ryots to sign. In this *kabulayat* the ryots agreed to be held liable for all future taxation that the Government might impose, and they also surrendered their right of occupancy. As many as 230 suits were instituted in the Moonsif's Court, and the ryots were naturally disposed to resist the further enforcements of such terms. There was in the district a petty Zemindar and Mahajun, named Ishanchundra Roy, of Dowlutpore, a man of some local influence, and, moreover, on unfriendly terms with the Zemindar of the offended ryots. This man was chosen by the ryots as their Raja, and he issued a proclamation in which were enumerated the complaints that the ryots wished to make. First of all they desired that the measuring pole should be the length of a man's arm, in lieu of the standard cubit measure ; secondly, that the rents should be lowered ; and lastly, that the payment of the rents should be made to the Queen direct. Ishanchundra took care to advise the people to keep themselves within the bounds of the law, so that, whatever his ambition might have led him to, he commenced his new career as a loyal man. The assistance thus given to the movement by the presence of Ishanchundra Roy encouraged the ryots in their proceedings, and as the magistrate of the district seems not to have taken any steps at once against them, they really thought that the Government would assist them. But they were soon joined by *budmashes* and other disorderly persons who were only too glad to seize the opportunity for committing plunder and violence. These persons soon gained influence over the villagers, and the mob began to march in broad daylight from one village to another, compelling the ryots and villagers to join them, and using violence against those who hesitated to do so, several times snatching ornaments from women, and maltreating and plundering as they proceeded, whilst they appear to have spread a variety of rumours as to the aid they expected to get from the Government. They were able to continue their riotous behaviour for several days, moving from one village to another accompanied by the low Mussulman population, till the contagion spread throughout the Pubna district, and from the 25th to the 30th June this lawless mob proceeded to "subjugate," as they termed it, all the villages they visited. Their attacks were made during the daytime, and the number of men engaged in them ranged from 500 to 2,000 men. From some unexplained reason the magistrates neglected apparently to interfere so promptly and readily as they should have done. In confirmation of this peculiar apathy of the authorities, a rather ludicrous story is told of one Jadub Chundra Roy, a resident of one of the villages, whose house had been attacked and plundered. Finding he could get no redress, he started off for Goalundo for the purpose of sending his complaint by telegraph to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, but his distracted state of mind and his dishevelled and generally disarranged appearance made the telegraph signallers imagine that he was insane, and they took the poor man before their Superintendent, who being of the same opinion as his subordinates refused to send the message to His Honour, but took him before the magistrate, Mr. Wells. This gentleman promptly took up his complaint and sent an inspector of his destrict and eleven constables to ascertain the real facts of the case. During this time other magistrates had become aware of what was going on and had repaired to the scene of the disturbances. The arrest of Ishanchundra Roy, the alleged Rajah, was effected, and some of the local ringleaders were also seized, and these measures restored confidence in the district. Notwithstanding the disposition that there clearly is to make the accounts of this disturbance appear as the doings chiefly of *budmashes* and low Mussulmans, who with others combined and assumed the name of *Bidroop*, which is a corruption of the word *Bidrobi*, rebels, there is something more significant in the movement than is seen on the surface of it. Ishanchundra Roy was proclaimed the Raja of Bidrup, but he seems to be a very shrewd fellow, and has managed to prevent any strong proofs of his leadership being made manifest, and so far succeeded in that respect that he has been released from custody, and is now merely under the surveillance of the magistrate. The commencement of the disturbance undoubtedly arose with the ryots, and the prime cause of their disaffection to their Zemindars was the increased rents which were demanded of them. This enhancement of rent has been going on for some years past in Bengal, for the ryots seem to have been making large profits out of jute, and the Zemindars have claimed and obtained their share of those profits. In the Pubna district rent was formerly from 8 to 10 annas per biga, and rice then sold at 6 annas per maund. Rice has now risen to an average price of Re. 1 per maund, while the ryot makes about Rs. 15 per biga out of jute, exclusive of all outgoings. Rent has accordingly risen from Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 1-12 per biga. These are Zemindars' figures, which at present must be taken to be correct. The ryots, it is said, have, generally speaking, not objected to pay the increased rents, but they have turned at last against any further increase, and they have been encouraged in their opposition to their Zemindars from a feeling that the Government objected to the proceedings of the Zemindars. There is not, we may presume, any good reason for supposing that the Government have expressed any opinion at all in the matter, though the impression among the ryots is doubtless pretty general that the British Government sets its face systematically against any acts of mere oppression ; and if the acts of the Zemindars have assumed that appearance, the Government could never signify their approval of them, and they could never show the least inclination to support the Zemindars in making exorbitant rent charges. The Government is therefore placed in a very trying position, and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, in the proclamation which he issued to the disturbed districts, has cautioned the ryots against committing acts of violence, but has put no obstacle in the way of their meeting together to talk over their grievances. The organ of the Zemindars, the *Hindoo Patriot*, complains of the permission given to the ryots to have a "peaceful combination." The *Patriot* says that the words of the proclamation, "it is per-"fectly lawful to unite in a peaceable manner to "resist any excessive demands of the Zemindars," is as good as telling the ryots to openly revolt. Here we have an instance of the sort of freedom which natives, had they the power, would give their fellow countrymen. The high-sounding title, the *Hindoo Patriot*, ought to be a guarantee that liberty, be it only an imitation of English liberty, would be permitted to ryots and others similarly situated, to meet together to consult what they should do to remedy some of the grievances from which they felt they were suffering, but the *Patriot* puts a veto at once on all such proceedings when the complaints come from the poor ryots, and perhaps all others who are not of the same way of thinking as the *Hindoo Patriot*. But this alarmed organ of the Zemindars need not fear that open revolt will be the result of the Lieutenant-Governor's proclamation. Sir George Campbell is perfectly aware of the real state of affairs in the Pubna district, and his proclamation is the best evidence we could have that the demand the Zemindars have lately been making are not just, and those well-to-do individuals might take the hint and reduce their exactions to more reasonable limits.

Doubtless the Government will watch very carefully all that takes place in the Pubna district, and in other parts of Bengal where there is any probability that the action of the Zemindars will have the same results as at Pubna. The Zemindars have even added illegal cesses to their demands for increased rents, and if they withdraw the cause of ill-feeling among their ryots the effect will disappear ; but they can never be permitted to make what exactions they think proper, and at the same time deny the ryots the right of meeting to protest against such doings. Are we to believe that Hindoo patriotism consists in supporting the wealthy Zemindar against the peaceful remonstrances of his poor ryots ? Well the *Hindoo Patriot* at all events insists that peaceful combination means open revolt, at all events when ryots meet to protest against the deeds of Zemindars.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

FRANCE.

LONDON, 24TH JULY.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Forster read a letter from Mr. Gladstone, who is temporarily indisposed, declaring that the extension of the household franchise to counties cannot long be delayed.

Mr. Forster's Education Bill has been passed ; all amendments were negatived.

The *Daily News* considers that an early announcement will be made of a new Liberal programme.

Some severe thunderstorms have occurred in the provinces, and several people have been killed ; the weather is now cooler.

The Shah goes to-day to Turin and thence to Vienna.

The Emperor of Austria is going to St. Petersburg.

LONDON, 24TH JULY.

Mr. Gladstone has resumed attendance in Parliament.

Lord Enfield has announced that the commercial treaty was signed at Paris yesterday, the main provisions of which are renewal of the treaty of 1860 until June 1877 and national treatment of vessels.

The Indian Budget will be made known on Wednesday next.

The Lords have agreed to the Commons' amendments of the Judicature Bill, with a few slight exceptions.

The Grand Duc Nicholas Constantinovitch has returned to St. Petersburg from Khiva.

A German frigate has captured a Spanish steamer manned by Internationalists and Insurgents.

The price of coal is declining.

OBITUARY—Lord Wolverton.

PARIS, 24TH JULY.

Government have passed the Bill empowering the Permanent Committee to authorize the prosecution of attacks made against the National Assembly, by 396 against 263 votes.

The Germans have completed the evacuation of French territory, with the exception of Verdun.

ADEN, 25TH JULY.

The s.s. Orissa, with the outward Bombay mails, left here on the 24th inst., at 8 P.M.

LONDON, 24TH JULY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed firm. Surats quiet, and the London Cotton Market steady.

Fair Dhollera 5⅞d.

The Manchester Market has been steadier.

Exchange on India .... 1s. 10½d.
4 per cent Rupee Paper............ 97¼.
4½ do. do. .... 99.
5½ do. do. ....104.
Bar Silver 59⅜

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes....£11,625,000, Inc. £ 937,500.
Bills Discounted ....£17,437,500, Dec. £ 812,500.
Bullion ....£23,437,500, Inc. £1,000,000.

The rate of discount at the Bank of England has to-day been reduced to 4 per cent.

ALEXANDRIA, 24TH JULY.

The following vessels have passed on 22nd inst. through the Suez Canal :—

Outward bound—Autenor, Wimbledon, and Haining.
Homeward bound—Persia, Nestor, and Redewater.

IT is expected that the priests of Juggunnath at Gooptipara will be prosecuted for the deaths caused by the car.

BY intelligence received from Central India we learn that Captain Wilson, tutor to the Nawab of Jowrah, is about to avail himself of three months' privilege leave.

OF the fourteen persons who have offered themselves for examination by the Finance Committee, the Viceroy, it is said, has approved of only four, and even these are servants of Government.

THE *Indian Public Opinion* regrets to hear that there has been a fracas at Murree at a ball, between two military officers, which ended in an assault being committed by one of them, who, it is said, is likely to be brought to court-martial.

THE Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph Company has obtained from the Italian Government a formal concession for laying a direct cable between Brindisi and Constantinople. The same company hopes to obtain leave likewise to lay a direct cable from Italy to Crete.

YAR MAHOMED KHAN, a Bajaur trader, has arrived at Murree from Yarkand. He reports that an Englishman in distress is living there as a fakeer, and that he entrusted him with a stick with his name cut on it, but he (Yar Mahomed) unfortunately lost it in crossing the Kara Korum.

THE Maharaja of Puttialla left Simla on Saturday afternoon last (the 19th) under the salute due to his rank, having in the course of the day paid his farewell visit to the Viceroy. The frequenters of the "Mall," are not sorry that the "tag rag and bob tail" which accompanied him have disappeared from the scene. The Raja of Nabha left on the morning of the same day.

MR. HOLLOWAY, the well-known vendor of certain patent medicines, has resolved to give £250,000 for the building of hospitals for the insane, for incurable patients, and for convalescents. Mr. Holloway does not purpose to endow these institutions, but simply to build them, leaving the public to provide the means for maintaining them when they are once established.

THE friends and connections of the Nagpore political pensioners have not much to complain of at the hands of our Government. We understand that, amongst other allowances, Sumboyer (some near relation of the late Gunput Rao Bhonsla, a Nagpore political pensioner,) has been allotted a pension of Rs. 120 per annum for life, out of the lapsed stipend of Rs. 240 enjoyed by Gunput Rao.

THE action brought by the lady medical students against the Senatus Academicus of the Edinburgh University has been decided in the Court of Sessions in favour of the defendants The ladies asked the Court to hold that they were entitled to matriculate and attend the classes at the University, and also to graduate. All the judges were consulted, and the claims of the ladies were disallowed by seven to five.

THE *Illustrated News* states that under the will of Major-General Earl Delawarr, K.C.B., the personal estate was sworn under £30,000. The testator directs all his property to be settled upon similar trusts to those under which the Buckhurst estates are held, and of which the present Earl Delawarr is tenant for life. There are two codicils, one of which contains the bequest of an annuity of £300 to Miss Annie Nethercott, but this has lapsed by her death in the testator's lifetime.

IN the month of June a serious mail robbery took place in Hyderabad, between Dumagudium and Ellore, in His Highness the Nizam's territory. On that occasion the mail carrier was attacked by several persons, severely beaten, and relieved of all the mails in his possession. Some of the mails were subsequently discovered, but up to a few days ago the delinquents were at large, when three of them were arrested by the police. The remainder are not likely to escape, as active steps are being taken for their apprehension.

A NATIVE employé in the Deputy Collector's Office at Madras, named T. Soondara Rao, in an advertisement in one of the local papers, publishes the following appeal :—"I, T. Soondara Rao, employed in the Deputy Collector's Office at Madras, beg to enlist the sympathies of those members of our Local and Executive Government, who may happen to see this notice, and to entreat their intervention on my behalf for a re-consideration of my petition for exemption from the U. C. S. Examination, based on my misfortune of weakness of sight, which medical authorities aver will end in total blindness if forced to study at night."

SEVERAL correspondents have addressed us in support of the letter signed "Civis," which appeared in Thursday's *Gazette*, regarding the election of a Delegate to the Parsee Matrimonial Court. The complaint that the young gentleman is not competent satisfactorily to fulfil the duties of the appointment, by reason of his youth, seems to us an eminently reasonable one, and the nomination is, therefore, very much to be regretted. One correspondent has heard that in consequence of a conversation with H. E. the Governor on the subject, at Poona, Sir Jamsetjee has telegraphed to his son to send in a letter declining the honour, which would, we think, be the best way out of the unpleasant position.

A DISGRACEFUL riot is reported to have taken place on Monday afternoon at the Calcutta Medical College between what are distinguished as the military or Christian and the native students. A serious and determined attack was made by the former upon the latter, in the lecture-room, while the Professor of Chemistry was lecturing. The natives were driven out of the room and hid themselves in different parts of the building. Order was, after a time, restored, and the lecture proceeded with, but at its conclusion the militaries fell furiously upon their helpless fellow-students and discomfited them with great rout, even following them into the street, as they fled in confusion. The Principal of the College and several of the Professors exerted themselves to save the natives from the militaries who were thrashing them, but apparently to little purpose. It would appear that the native students have been in the habit of collecting in numbers of an evening at the cross roads to waylay and assault the Christians, so perhaps their chastisement was well merited.

THE *Times of India* rarely seeks to refute an opponent. Its plan is to throw dirt at him, or otherwise put him out of countenance, and then crow at the temporary triumph. We said on Tuesday that Wordsworth's ideas were often unintelligible, and his language nearly always forcedly prosaic. It will scarcely be believed then that our contemporary, taking objection to our remarks, casts in our teeth the *purity* of the poet's language, the chaste beauty of his imagery, the moral tone of his writings, and the advantages of making his works a study. Yet such is the fact ! The perversity of intellect in the present instance is the more remarkable, as it would have been easy to produce, from the writings of Wordsworth's enthusiastic admirers, a formidable array of replies to what we said. But direct reply and fair argument have never had any relish for the *Times of India*. Its maxim has ever been to get the laugh on its side, no matter by what means. That journal usually writes as if an attack on three points which were never disputed more than compensated for a defeat on two points on which there had been difference of opinion. Were it in the power of the *Times of India* to harm us, we should be afraid to say that Byron was an immoral character, for it would certainly cite authorities to prove that Byron wrote good English. On several of the irrelevant points we have mentioned above, we agree with our contemporary, and on Tuesday we went so far as to say that Wordsworth was born one of the greatest poets that ever lived. Nevertheless, our contemporary, without seeing that he is only weakening his own cause, rushes to the battle with "Professor Wilson's genial appreciation of Wordsworth," and "Macaulay's reverence of his genius." We should like our contemporary to drop Wordsworth, and tell us plainly what he thinks is the profit of such reasoning, and where it could possibly end ? We have spoken of the illogical reasoning of the *Times of India* ; but that journal in an emergency can resort to devices much more questionable than bad logic, and has done so in this instance. It casts Macaulay in our teeth with the following passages in its hand :—"In spite of the reverence which we feel for the genius of Mr. Wordsworth, we cannot but think that the minuteness of his descriptions often diminishes their effect. He has accustomed himself to gaze on nature with the eye of a lover, to dwell on every feature, and to mark every change of aspect. Those beauties which strike the most negligent observer, and those which only a close attention discovers, are equally familiar to him and are equally prominent in his poetry. The proverb of old Hesiod, that half is often more than the whole, is eminently applicable to description. The policy of the Dutch, who cut down most of the precious trees in the Spice islands in order to raise the value of what remained, was a policy which poets would do well to imitate. It was a policy which no poet understood better than Lord Byron. Whatever his faults might be, he was never, while his mind retained its vigour, accused of prolixity." "Their style (*i.e.*, of Wordsworth's poems) was often too mysterious for general comprehension. They made a few esoteric disciples and many scoffers."

MILITARY ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. N. HODGSON has been appointed to officiate as Commandant of the 38th Native Infantry, during the absence on duty of Col. A. Bagot ; and Major E. W. Scott as Commandant of the 40th Native Infantry, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel E. Dandridge.

CHARGES for the messing of the wives and families of officers on board the Indian troop-ships, charges for breakages, for damage of mess or cabin articles by officers or their families, or for extras, &c., are to be paid in cash to the paymaster before the officer leaves the ship ; on no account are bills to be tendered or received in payment. Nothing but British money will, as a rule, be received, and officers are to provide themselves before embarking with sufficient cash accordingly. In the event of this course not being practicable, and of officers not having sufficient British money in their possession, rupees may be taken in payment at the current authorized rate.

TURF NEWS AND CLUB GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 4TH July.

SHAH fever, still prevalent, has, I fear, crossed the Channel, and is making itself seen and felt in the "gay city" who is once more about to put on her festive garments and, for the time, to forget the War, the Siege, and the Commune. To-morrow we lose the King of Kings, Madmoiselle d'Auka, the beauteous boy, the headsman, and the rest of the Persian crew, when Buckingham Palace will be handed over to the hands of the fumigator and the renovator, and the carpets carefully brushed on the off chance of diamonds and other jewels turning up. His Imperial Highness's impressions of this little island are, on the whole, favourable, but he must have found some of the islanders, who, from early morning to late at night, stood staring through the palace rails, a pestilent, insolent crew. The fair singer of the Alhambra has elected, for the sum of £25,000 dower, to link her fortunes with those of the Shah, and to help him to rule, along with Baron Reuter, the destinies of Persia. What a flutter there will be in the well-stocked dove-cote, the royal harem at Teheran, on the arrival of this charming infidel. Some think that Mdlle d'Auka is taking a somewhat bold step, and that, once consigned to the limbo of imperial eunuchs, she may never see the outside of it again. A glance at the newly set up equestrian statue, between the United Service and Athenæum, of Outram gave the Shah infinite pleasure, only exceeded by his visit to the Chamber of Horrors at Madame Tussaud's, where he contemplated with unbounded delight the blood-red guillotine of the French Reign of Terror, and coveted the instrument which had chopped off the heads of twenty-two thousand of the best, bravest, and most despicable in France. Nasr-ed-Din's suite ascended the steps of this mechanical headsman and subjected it to the most minute examination, feeling, no doubt, that some of their own heads sat uneasily on their shoulders. At the sight of "the Claimant," the monarch quite forgot himself and absolutely condescended to laugh, and felt reproved at this indecorum when he found the Rev. John Wesley looking reprovingly at him. The worthy divine, however, on closer inspection, was found not to be in the flesh, but in wax. Opposite Lord Mayo, Nasr-ed-Din pondered long and silently, and he appeared awed in the presence of the two great Napoleons 1st and 3rd. Bismarck, Moltke, and others, whom he had met, he recognised at once, and he walked about amongst the Royal group casting side glances towards the mirrors to see how the King of Kings looked in such brave company. No boy home for the holidays ever relished a treat more freely and heartily, and it has been reserved for Mr. Tussaud to show this prince in his true colours. But the Shah's visit has not brought unalloyed pleasure, for I see at the ordinary fortnightly meeting of the Keighley Republican Club—of which I beg to say I am not a member—the following resolution was unanimously passed :—"That the Keighley Republican Club, believing the Shah of Persia to be the most despotic ruler in existence, and the representative of all that degrades humanity, considers the reception tendered to him by the English Government to be devoid of all sensibility, and hereby express its disapproval of the same, and also its condemnation of such heathenish exhibitions in a pretended civilized country." This is almost worthy of Citizen Dilke. "Have you seen the Shah ?" says every street Arab, and in order that his royal physiognomy —I suppose the contraction "phys" is not allowable—may be, like the Tichborne tattoo marks, engraven on my memory's tablets, I am going to meet him at Drury Lane this very evening to have the further pleasure of hearing Mdme. Christine Nilsson as Violetta and Signor Campanini as Alfredo in *La Traviata*, and Mdlle. Titiens as Leonora in *La Favorita*. With such sweet music ringing in his ears the great King will embark to-morrow on board the French yacht Rapide, which under the name of L'Aigle was in the service of a still greater monarch. The Hirondelle, once assigned to the service of the Empress Eugenie, will carry members of the suite. Alas ! how are the mighty fallen ! What a contrast will the Shah see between the Ocean, Thetis, Armide, Suffren, and La Reine Blanche, the squadron of French ships, and those he saw in triple line at Spithead, which the *North German Gazette* called "the mightiest and finest fleet in the world," and admitted that, with just pride, the English people might point to the sea-giants and say—"With the ships here collected, alone, could we beat the combined fleets of the world, and yet this is only part of our naval power, which is scattered over all the seas of the globe." At the Crystal Palace, yesterday, His Majesty thawed and came down to the level of ordinary mortals. He thoroughly enjoyed himself in all he saw, even more than the exhibition of Captain Shaw his steamers, and fire escapes, the eloquence of English municipal authorities, the throne at Guildhall, the delectation at Madame Tussaud's, or any of the many spectacles devised for his boredom. Before Mr. Edwin Ward's jungle group, "The Struggle," he stood lost in admiration. Talking of this lion and tiger fight, it appears to me that a few men of the Mr. Clement Smith, Oliver Probyn, Balgrie, and Ground Rice stamp let loose, on unlimited leave, rifle in hand, would soon silence the man-eater howl we at present hear and read so much of. Leave of absence to all shikarees, from April to the end of June, should be the order of the day, and let the revenue India now loses by the ravages of man-eating tigers be recovered by these gentlemen. But let us follow the Persian King into the aquarium, for there Nasr-ed-Din quite forgot himself. Of a flowery turn of mind, the anemones pleased him ; but he went into raptures of delight when he observed these yellow and scarlet flowers of the ocean open their tentacles, and seizing the food convey it to their mouths. The sea bream, the lobsters, crabs, cod, whiting, and wrasses astonished him not a little, and at the skate he laughed heartily as better than he have done ; but his regal hands clapped with delight when the octopus cuttlefish fairly hunted the young crabs down and deposited them all alive and kicking into their rapacious maws. Before these wonders of the deep, the haughty Persian bent and pleased the crowd immensely by an act of kindness. There was a gentleman and his wife, and a little child there, and the father, in order that his baby-daughter might the better obtain a view of Persian royalty, had her perched on his shoulder. His Majesty observed this, and, with an expression of countenance very different from any of the illustrated journals, the thousand of portraits offered in the streets, Dan Godfrey, on the face of his march, or the photographers have given him credit for, left the tanks, and taking a few steps towards the pretty child, patted her curly head, placed her on the floor, and there His Majesty patted her dimpled cheeks and shook her by the hand. So you see the Shah-in-Shah, who only charges £4 for killing a Parsee, is human after all. Very different, indeed, was his countenance when the deputation of Bhoys and Jees, resident in London, read their lugubrious effusion, anent the treatment their country receive at the hands of the Persians.

This week the Trichborne trial has been somewhat sensational in having produced a wrangle between the Lord Chief Justice and Dr. Kenealy. I dare not say what I think of it, having the fear of contempt of court before my eyes. Then Mr. Hawkins, too, got it "hot" for attempting by a *coup de main* to get out of Mr. Purcell his Melipilla experiences and Chilian discoveries. I reply to a most oleaginous remark from Mr. Hawkins : "R'lly m'lud, I do not see m'lud how else I am to get what I want." So Alexander, in a short, sharp growl, which quite startled the impassive Czarewitch and John Bright, who had seats on the bench, replied, "I will tell you how you ought to get it, Mr. Hawkins, you should have had the witnesses here in person." "One for your brother H.," clocked the learned Doctor. A group of Wapping witnesses, full of Wapping humour, have been examined. Mr. Robert Jury, a lighterman, claimed the defendant to be his long-lost brother-in-law, Bullocky Orton. His features are the same as Arthur's "ought to have come to." A publican of Wapping mine, host of the Punchbowl, had identified a *potograph* of the claimant as being that of "Bullocky," and swore roundly that the man sitting before him was not only like Arthur Orton, but was the man himself, the living image of his parents, a regular chip of the old Orton block, like the young Arthur, with no cut of a baronet about him, but an out and out Orton. The "chip" did not relish the evidence of this positive publican. Dr. James Brown, formerly of East Smithfield, who had attended Arthur Orton as a lad, unhesitatingly recognised the defendant as his old patient. The salient point of the week's proceedings, however, is about the will signed at Southampton, and that disinterested individual Mr. Holmes will be called upon to explain how that he, the man "that has the power of *fasserrating*" like a black snake, "should have secured for himself a first charge for his costs, an immediate legacy of £1,000, and a salary of £1,000 a year, as agent for the estates and the use and usufruct of Upton and the Upton estates for his natural life, while poor Mr. Whalley was to be left out in the cold." Little wonder that the claimant's suspicions were aroused at Mr. Holmes proposed pickings of the spoil.

The new Swiss Confederacy has prohibited all gambling institutions, and even state lotteries, so the tables at Saxon les Bains have ceased to exist. Gamblers, from all parts of the world, must, therefore, in future seek refuge at Monte Carlo, in the independent power of Monaco, where every facility will be given them to risk all they possess. Henceforth those *rouge et noir* will reign supreme, and the enlightened prince of that vast realm will find his civil list augmented. Like the Shah the Prince of Monaco is not trammelled by a parliament, and the arrows of public opinion fail to reach him. Indians with a plethora of rupees should book for Venice or Genoa, whence there is speedy communication with Monaco, where in the hopes of trebling their savings they will find every opportunity for losing them.

The Czarewitch and the Prince of Wales have been to Stockbridge races, and since then the heir to the Crown of Russia has been elected an honorary member of the Jockey Club. We may yet see the Ascot cup revert to its old nomenclature, "the Emperor's Plate." At a recent meeting of the American Jockey Club, Admiral Rous, Lord Falmouth, and Mr. H. Chaplin were unanimously elected honorary members of that body. In due course of time they dare to hope that they may be admitted to that august body, the W. I. T. C., though they had not the privilege of being members of the Byculla, Bombay, Bengal or Madras Clubs, albeit their names appear in the list of the Carleton, Boodles, and Whites.

The chief feature of the Newmarket July meeting has been the extraordinary running of Ecossais, who has now won all his races, including the rich July and Chesterfield stakes, in the hollowest manner possible. No two-year old out can live with this colt, and as a matter of course he is first favourite for the Derby, as it appears to all to be, on paper, a mere matter of health for him to win it. When extended he is decidedly the grandest goer I ever beheld, not even excepting West Australian or Prince Charlie ; but still I should be sorry, as yet, to recommend him for the great race at Epsom. Jennings, who has trained more than his due share of "flyers," declares he never tried any animal to be nearly so good, and I must admit that the manner in which he cut down his field in the New Stakes at Ascot, and again this week, in the July, was truly surprising. But I cannot help thinking that there is a spice of MacGregor's Two Thousand performance in these meritorious wins. Ecossais is not a Derby horse. He has a "foxy" cunning look about the head ; is in at the elbows and out at the toes, tied in and light below the knee, and his shoulders are none of the best. Added to this faulty conformation he has shelly feet, not the sort to bring him down the hill to Tattenham Corner, with a rattle *à la* Cremorne and Kaiser. I do not think he will be beaten this year ; but I am by no means satisfied that he will stand a Derby preparation. Still 15 to 2 is taken readily about him. Marsworth, a colt I described in a former letter, is far more likely to see the Epsom starting post, and his not having thrown down the gauntlet to the son of Blair Athol in the July Stakes was a matter of arrangement. There was a grand finish between Prince Charlie, Blenheim, and Luisette, the first three for the Cheveley, Limited Handicap, and only a head separated each, but Charlie carried his 10 stone bravely and pulled through cleverly. Prince Charlie is the best horse in Europe over his own distance. Mr. Winkle, one of our crack two-year olds, was beaten cleverly by Mr. Merry's *débutant*, the colt by Scottish Chief and Lady Dot, and own brother to the celebrated but unfortunate Perth, the best of his year. I send the last betting on the Ascot Stakes, from which you will see my selection, the Maybelle, colt, has appeared in the quotations. Maidment will ride Lilian, whose chance is very good. Fordham will be on Feve.

GOODWOOD STAKES.

750 to 100 agst Duke of Cambridge (t and off)		20 to 1 agst Hessleden (t)
		20 to 1 — St Mark (t)
		20 to 1 — Hip[illegible]f (t)
8 to 1 — Lilian (t and o)		200 to 9 — Cherie (t)
9 to 1 — Lighthouse (t and off)		200 to 9 — Miss Clumber (t)
100 to 8 — Arcanus (t and off)		25 to 1 — Old Italian (t)
		100 to 3 — Feve (t)
13 to 1 — Maybelle (o)		100 to 3 — Uhlan (t)
200 to 13 — Prescot (t)		1000 to 15 — La Mep[illegible]isee (t)
100 to 6 — Catherine (off)		100 to 1 — Houghton (t)
20 to 1 — Mozart (t)		

GOODWOOD CUP.

6 to 4 agst Cremorne (off) | 9 to 2 agst Marie Stuart (t)
3 to 1 — Favonius (t)

Mr. Merry's filly will, it is thought, start for this race. Favonius, now recovered from his cracked heels, is in strong work, and pleased the visitors at Newmarket this week. He will not beat either Cremorne or Marie Stuart.

The St. Leger betting is not of much interest. Doncaster and Gang Forward have been backed at 500 to 100. I do not think we are, as a race, degenerating.

You may have heard of the amateur athlete, Mr. Sydenham Dixon. He travelled to Newmarket, on Tuesday, and was all day, till 6 o'clock, walking about on the Heath, returning to London by the evening train. He then dined and played billiards for two or three hours. At midnight, his friend complained that he was dreadfully tired. Mr. Dixon *au contraire* protested that he felt fresh as a lark and offered to walk straight, there and then, from London to Brighton for a bet of £25, without rest, and with only three stoppages for refreshment. This Mr. Dixon did, reaching Brighton at 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening. He walked to the beach, divested himself of his clothes, had a swim, returned to London by the 8 o'clock train, and was in the Heath on Thursday, evidently quite fresh and in "fine form."

Beyond comparison, Mr. W. G. Grace is far away the finest batsman that ever scored a run, but this week he has eclipsed all his previous brilliant feats with the willow. On Monday and Tuesday, in the Gentlemen of England *v.* The Players, he scored 163, and yesterday 158. Luck, however, was with him, for very early in his innings he played a ball of Emmett's very hard on to his wicket without, however, knocking off either of the bails. The Players have been made an example of, having lost the Lords' match by an innings and half a hundred runs ; whilst on this occasion, at the Oval, the Gentlemen made 330 runs in their first innings. The following is the present state of the game :—

GENTLEMEN.

W. G. Grace, Esq., b A. Shaw	158	G. F. Grace, Esq., b A. Shaw	14
G. H. Longman Esq., st. Pinder, b A Shaw	21	E. F. S. Tylecote, Esq., c Humphrey, b Emmett	49
A. N. Hornby, Esq., c Jupp, b J. C. Shaw	6	C. K. Francis Esq., b J. C. Shaw	0
W. Yardley, Esq., b J. C. Shaw	2	G. Strachan, Esq., c Humphrey, b Emmett	21
F. E. R. Fryer, Esq., c Chariwood, b A. Shaw	14	D. Buchanan, Esq., not out	3
W. H. Hadow, Esq., b A Shaw	29	B 5, l-b 4, w 1	10
		Total	330

PLAYERS.

Jupp, not out	16	Greenwood, c Tylecote, b Buchanan	2
Lockwood c W. G. Grace, b Buchanan	0	B. 5, l-b 1	6
R. Humphrey, b G. F. Grace	4		
Oscroft, b Buchanan	6	Total	34

Charlwood, M'intyre, Emmett, Pinder, A. Shaw, and J. C. Shaw to bat.

Umpires—Humphrey and Southerton.

In one over Mr. Grace scored we[illegible] by a g[illegible] and d[illegible] ive nearly straight for 6, a snic[illegible] for 2, and a square leg hit for 4 ; and next over scored 5 to leg, two 2s, and two 4s.

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THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

WAS it not Sir Walter Raleigh who failed to get at the truth about a disturbance that took place under his own window in the Tower of London, and who thereupon remarked on the difficulty of the historian who had to record events which took place at great distances both as to time and space? The work of the historian, however, promises in the present day to become easier and more trustworthy. It perhaps is hardly known in Bombay, and is not dreamed of in the large cities of Europe, that on the 24th April 1872 the city of Surat was in danger of destruction by fire. Yet all the particulars of the event are minutely and trustworthily recorded, and the future historian will have no misgiving in availing himself of the minute information of the event furnished by the Surat Municipality in the *Bombay Municipal Record* for 1873. Here they are repeated to give the historian a better chance of coming across them:—

Locality	Chowk Bazaar.
Date	24th April.
Hour	3-30 P.M.
Cause of Fire	Origin unknown.
Number of Engines and Pumps in attendance.	2 Engines and 1 Pump,
Extent of Fire	Match boxes.
Probable Loss	Four Annas.

POONA is delicious just now, her climate being soft, cool, and comparatively dry. Once on the Ghauts the traveller experiences a pleasant change from Bombay, over which, if water may be taken as a sign of tears, the recording angels must be weeping "powerfully." The scenery on the Ghauts is extremely pretty, every rock seeming to have been struck with Moses' rod, streams tumbling down tremendous precipices or showing a white thread among openings in the forests which now clothe the hills in garments of brilliant verdure. "Bits" for the painter abound in a thousand places, and he may draw inspiration for a telling subject either from the earth beneath or the ever-changing heavens above, which may now be brilliant with a casual visit of the sun, or in a few moments dull with heavy dripping clouds. To leave the Ghauts and come to Poona. There the temperature is 76 degs in the shade during the day; is even lower in the mornings and evenings; and, moreover, there prevaileth at all hours a gentle breeze which is only disturbed in its progress by slight showers now and then. The country round about is a glorious mass of rich green. Altogether, I think I may hazard the remark that the "oldest inhabitant" is very much pleased with the present condition of Poona.

THE last meeting of the Legislative Council produced, amid some very dull business, a little combat of wits which may be worth recording The occasion was the consideration of the disposal of the petitions which had been sent into Government with reference to the distaste with which certain sections of natives regard the Burning and Burials Bill. One hon. gentleman fired the remark across the table that no complaints had been received from the parties whom the bill most affected—namely, the dead or the burned individuals. "At all events," said His Excellency the Governor with a smile, "if they had made complaints we may be sure that they would have been *dead* against the bill." A discussion then arose as to whether the Report of the Select Committee upon the petitions should be issued in the vernacular, and if so, in what vernacular. Allusion was again made to "the chief parties concerned," and the Hon. Mr. Gibbs suggested that it would suit them best if the report were translated into the "language of the spheres"—a language of that vaguely known region being considered by the Hon. Legislator quite as likely a thing as the music of the spheres which poets have made so much of. The Hon. the Advocate-General, however, thought that applying to the celestial regions for a language was unnecessary since in his opinion any of the "dead" languages would do! Amid the sensation which this sally created the somewhat "grave" subject fell to the ground. It has seldom happened that such a lifeless subject has created so much vitality in an Indian Legislative Council.

"THE Great Parsee Riot Case" is now a matter of history. We are told that a celebrated Parsee poet, now happily living, is already engaged in writing an epic on this noble subject, in which the "great irascible" is to figure as the Archangel Michael, and the Commissioner as the "Apostate Angel." But the verdict of the jury, which is looked on as the Magna Charta of Parsee religious liberty, is not the grand finale of this great event. The denouement of the whole is at once amusing and instructive. One of the delinquents, blustering with unexpected luck, and backed by his legal advisers, sends off a cartel to the Commissioner, threatening all sorts of pains and penalties. Fifty years ago it would have been a case of "pistols for two and coffee for three." But in these tame times, it was a mere lawyer's letter, which it was thought, however, would bring the "Angel Apostate" to his knees in abject supplication with an unqualified apology, &c., in his pocket. The whole Parsee world was intent on the result of this terrible encounter. But great was their astonishment, and very small their look, when instead of appearing *more supplicis*, clad in sackcloth and ashes, Souter Saheb coolly sent his congratulations for their getting the odd trick in their favour; and hoped the lawyers were content with their share of booty! The lawyer who advised the issuing of the portentous epistle was, we are told, beside himself with fury, and *coeptis immanibus efferus* advised and insisted on speedy proceedings being taken and a plaint to be launched at the head of the defiant Souter, as if it were a thunderbolt. But by this time the valour of his client had cooled considerably; the courage he had manifested under the intoxication of victory oozed out imperceptibly at his finger's ends; and considering "discretion to be the better part of valour" quietly left his "man of law," *auribus dependentibus, interque pedes caudâ!* It is to be hoped the poet aforesaid will not fail to enliven his promised epic by making this amusing episode the fitting conclusion of his poem.

I HAVE had a good deal of experience of Bombay buggies, and though they are still capable of almost indefinite improvement, the change for the better that has taken place within the last few years, in buggy, horse, and driver, ought to be more appreciated than it is. To a person who only sees these conveyances as they are, it will seem incredible that they are periodically inspected by the police, and the clothing of the driver, the condition of the horse, and the cleanliness of the buggy diligently inquired into. But to one who knew the hack buggies of 1863, those of 1873 are approximately suggestive of private carriages. Of course there were exceptions, but ten years ago it was no uncommon sight to see a horse that stood upright on its feet only because it was tightly harnessed to the shafts. The whip-makers of those days drove a thriving trade, as it was a good horse that did not go through a whip a week. In general the ceaseless smack of the whip was an infallible sign that the slow-plodding machine was about to heave in sight; for the horses were constitutionally incapable of changing their pace, and, I firmly believe, had ceased to feel the lash. As for the conveyance itself it was not only filthy in as literal a sense as the word admits of, but also ricketty, so much so that a breakdown on the road through a wheel coming off or a shaft giving way was a common occurrence. The "spring buggy" now so frequently impressed on the kind notice of the about-to-be hirer was a thing beyond the dream of the most imaginative Jehu. But the most remarkable part of the turn-out used to be the harness. This had generally been a windfall of some byegone generation, picked up at a nominal value in a state of hopeless dilapidation, but, by dint of patient patching and mending, rendered capable of such adjustment round the horse as served the purpose of the owner, who knew its weak points and was careful to regulate the strain upon it. This mending was a work which required a good deal of consideration and judgment. One point never to be lost sight of was the economising of leather, an article too expensive to be employed where numda, cloth, wire, rope, or string would do instead. Another was to manage, by judicious stuffing, so that the harness, perhaps originally intended for an Australian, would fit at all the places where a loose dangling loop was inconvenient. Occasionally a little taste would be shown over and above the judgment, and a gaudy tassel at the collar or a little jingling brass plate over the head, gave a touch of the festive to a *tout ensemble* such as never more stood in need of it. The critical condition of the buggy and harness kept the driver in a state of painful anxiety, which was increased by his desire to conceal his concern from the *sahib*. If the latter was a large and portly personage, all indirect means were used to prevent him taking his seat on that side of the buggy which, as it was, had sunk dangerously below the level of the other side. In the management of the reins and the guiding of the horse, too, a variety of tricks were practised, always a source of curiosity and sometimes of irritation to the passenger, who sat in profound ignorance of the Jehu's concern to avoid the outlay of another anna and the further damage of his harness. But improved in comfort, in appearance, and in velocity as our hack buggy has become, there are still buggies and buggies; and to get a good one, especially one that will go with decent speed, is a consideration. The appearance of the horse is not a safe guide. It is astonishing with what strides a mere bag of bones will sometimes go over the ground, while a fine-looking animal will plod along with provoking deliberation under a bad or lifeless driver. A better sign to go by is the way a buggy races up to you from the stand. A vigorous use of whip and rein will get out of almost any horse for a hundred yards or so, a spurt of which there will be little left after half a mile has been passed over. Still, by watching the way the animal steps out, it is possible to form a pretty good idea of the amount of "go" he has in him;—only the buggy-wallah may be a sulky fellow, who will persist in keeping up a slow pace once he has secured you for his fare. The plan which I find answers best, and which I always adopt, is to look at neither the buggy or the horse, but at the driver. Except in rare cases a good horse is thrown away upon a Hindoo buggywallah: he either cannot or will not make it go. A Parsee is better; moreover, his buggy is nearly sure to be clean. But when I am in a hurry I always order a buggy with a Moosulman driver, for I have seldom seen a follower of the Prophet who had patience with a slow horse.

A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can any one of your readers kindly inform me, through the medium of your columns, whether or not small sums of money, such as Rs. 10 or Rs. 5, are sent through any firm in Bombay to Milan?—Yours, &c.

MARY PHILIP.

Byculla, 23rd July.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to a paragraph in to-day's issue of your paper, notifying the dividend of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, we beg respectfully to mention that seven and a half per cent. is for the half-year only, thus being equivalent to a dividend of fifteen per cent. per annum.—We are, &c.,

RICHARD MARTIN & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th July.

THE PARSEE DELEGATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Let me follow up your correspondent "Civis" and recommend Government to resume the former system of asking by note individual Parsee Justices to send up to it the names of the persons whom they would recommend to be fit to fill up vacancies in the Parsee Matrimonial Court. Anticipating the farce that has happened, most of those who did not profess to be followers of Sir Jamsetjee kept themselves aloof by not joining the meeting, whether wisely or not I could not say.

A PARSEE.

24th July.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, 23RD JULY.

MAJOR C. G. GUNNING, Madras Staff Corps, arrived here on the 15th *en route* to Kheirwarra, to take the command there of the Meywar Bheel Corps from Lieut.-Colonel Macheson, who is reported to be suffering from the effects of injuries he sustained lately by a fall from his horse, and is necessitated in consequence to obtain sick leave.

Captain Segrave, Superintendent of Police, has gone to Poona to consult, it is believed, with H. E. the Governor on questions of police reform, which is obviously much needed in this province, where murders are of such frequent occurrence. On the 17th a man of the coley caste was hanged, and three others await execution. The jails are full of other criminals. In a neighbouring village a Mahomedan cut the throat of his child aged about three years. In defence, he stated that he was about to kill a goat and made a mistake! The Sessions Judge awarded nominal punishment of a day's imprisonment; but the High Court of Bombay reversed the decision to transportation for life. The native press here clamour about it, saying that when a European accidentally shoots anybody he is let off. There is clearly no analogy in the two cases, and the argument is most senseless.

Some European employés of the Spinning Mills while out shooting last Sunday "potted" a *Koonbee* who was tending his sugar-cane field. The man is now in the Civil Hospital doing well, having been wounded only in the leg, from which the shots have been extracted. It is a pity these cockney sportsman are not more guarded.

Mr. Johnstone, Deputy Locomotive Foremen, and a hale hearty-looking man, who married but the other day, died suddenly, and was buried yesterday.

A ball is to be given to-morrow by General Russell.

EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 25.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

THE Committee resumed to-day, Mr. Denison in the chair; and examination of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee was continued.

Witness put in a list of municipal rates and taxes imposed on the city of Bombay, corroborative of evidence he had already given. It had, he said, been compiled from the Acts of Legislative Council passed in the years 1865 and 1872, and showed a comparison of the amount of rates imposed at those periods respectively, for some 34 or 35 different objects. With reference to house-rate, there was an apparent reduction under the Act of 1872, of 4 to 7 per cent., as compared with the levy under the Act of 1865, when it was 6 to 10 per cent.; but, as he explained, this was not a real reduction, only apparent. The police-rate was 2 to 3 per cent. under the former Act, and the same under the latter. It was laid down in the new Act that, if the proceeds of the higher rate, 3 per cent., were not sufficient to defray the expenses of the police, the deficiency should be supplied from the general revenues of the Municipality. The increase of the police force had not been quite in proportion to the increase of population. Its expenses before the Act of 1865 are 2 lacs and a half, and now it amounted to 4 lacs per annum. For the most part, the Government property was guarded by the police, the soldiers of the line being employed in that capacity in a few instances only, such as arsenals. All the civil buildings were under the care of the police. The sewage cess pressed heavily on the people. Tenants who formerly paid a ¼ or ½ a rupee a month were now obliged to pay 1, 2 and 3 rupees. Water-rate also pressed on owners and occupiers. The management of water supply was in the hands of the Municipality, with the right of supervision and control on the part of the Government. When the Vehar water works were constructed, the Municipality of Bombay stipulated that they should pay twenty-five lacs of rupees for their construction. But the Government took the contracts into their own hands; and witness submitted that there was a want of supervision on the part of the Government while the water works at Vehar were being prosecuted, and that, as a consequence, there was a large excess of expenditure in the undertaking, and a moiety of that excess had to be borne by the Municipality. Through no fault in the original design of the works, the supply pipes were of inferior make, and the dam was not constructed strongly. The Municipality had to spend large sums of money in repairing the dam and in replacing the pipes which gave way. Had those defects been obviated by the Government in the first instance, through proper supervision, that heavy outlay in repairs might have been saved to the Municipality. The engineer who contracted for the works was not under the control of the Municipality, but under that of the Government. The water supply was good, but it was feared that the supply might be cut off by the dam giving way. So a fresh reservoir had to be made to prevent that and to serve as a feeder to Vehar lake. There was no complaint as to the distribution of the water at present. The house rate, the police, lighting, sewage, and water rates together, made up a total of nineteen to twenty-one per cent. on the cess rental under the old Act, and from fifteen to eighteen under the new. The Act of 1872, though passed, had not yet really come into operation, but it would soon do so, as it had received the sanction of the Viceroy.

By Mr. Fawcett—The municipal taxation had received 19 per cent. between the two periods of 1856 and 1872. He next put in a list, which he had compiled from a return prepared by the Accountant-General of Bombay and transmitted to the Government in July last, of the different rates and taxes levied in the Bombay Presidency. This showed, among other places mentioned, that in Surat the rates and taxes had increased from Rs. 28,000 in 1856 to Rs. 2,80,000 in 1872; in Hyderabad, from 20,000 to Rs. 1,18,000; in Shikarpoor, from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 1,84,000; in Kurrachee, from 35,000 to Rs. 2,18,000; in Broach, from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 83,000. The inhabitants of Broach complained of the large increased taxation there.

By the Chairman—Taxation is levied on cotton at so much per candy entering each of the cities in question.

By Mr. Fawcett—Not on candies leaving, but on those entering.

Mr. Fawcett—That is simply on octroi.

By Mr. Dickinson—The expenses for education are defrayed out of the local funds, not municipal ones.

By the Chairman—With regard to the Cotton Frauds Department, the Government made a reduction of about Rs. 20,000 per year in the establishment, chiefly by cutting down the salaries of clerks and reducing the number of sepoys. The feeling of the mercantile community in Bombay was that the department was wholly useless. Travellers' bungalows situated on the imperial lines of road were maintained and repaired out of local funds. The income from fees amounts to about one-third of the expenses. The Cotton Improvement Fund was for the purposes of carrying out the Cotton Frauds Act. Another local fund was called the Esplanade Fee Fund, for the general care and improvement of Bombay Esplanade. Its income in 1868-9 was Rs. 1,40,000. A representation was made to the Legislative Council that it was not desirable to have a small municipality within a large one in the city of Bombay. So it was suggested that this Esplanade Fee Fund might be amalgamated with the Municipal Fund; but the Government declined to give effect to the suggestion.

The Chairman—Had that refusal anything to do with military reasons?

Witness—I do not know. The officers' quarters are on the Esplanade. Passing to the Engineering Department witness gave evidence, in continuation of that he had before given to refute statements made to the Committee that the Government had offered inducements to the natives to enter into the service, but the latter made little or no response to these invitations. His refutation, he said consisted of indisputable facts. Native students of the Civil Engineering school passed the prescribed examination on the 4th of September 1871, and were declared qualified for admission into the higher grades of engineering establishments. Yet the notification declaring their eligibility for such employment did not appear in the *Government Gazette* until after the lapse of nearly five years, viz, on the 31st Jan. 1866, while Europeans had been freely admitted into the service. One student, also a native, passed the examination in 1867; he served in Abyssinia as assistant engineer during the war there; he waited three years in the expectation of getting employment from the Government in that capacity—employment to which he was fairly entitled,—but finding there was no chance for him, he was obliged to make a heavy pecuniary sacrifice, some 5,400 rupees, in order to obtain a position in the upper grade of the service. For this purpose he obtained three years' leave of absence and went into college to qualify himself. There were several natives, who, though they had passed the examination of Licentiate of Civil Engineering, had not yet been admitted into the Government service. As to the aptitude of the natives for engineering pursuits, witness maintained that they possessed knowledge, ability, and talents in no way inferior to Europeans, and in confirmation of this statement he would put in a list of important works constructed by or under the supervision of his fellow-countrymen. Some of these works included the Bombay Mechanics' Institution, Hospital, Post Office, and New Telegraph Office, constructed by assistant-engineers of the 3rd grade; the New University Building, English Hospital, Public Works Office, new Sailors' Home, by assistant-engineers of the second grade; the Fitzgerald Bridge, by an assistant-engineer; the Civil Engineering College, St. Paul's Church, Poona Powder Magazine, were also the works of natives.

The Chairman—Do you mean that native engineers designed the works you here mention, or did they simply carry out the designs of European engineers?

Witness said they had been constructed by natives under European supervision. Europeans had designed them in the first instance. In order to show that the work of Europeans were open to criticism, he went on to refer to the case of the Victoria and Albert Museum, the construction of which, he said, was commenced by Mr. Johnston, the contractor, under the superintendence of Messrs. Scott, McClelland, and Co., civil engineers, in 1869; and the work was nearly completed, only the roof was wanted, when the funds at the disposal of the committee, about 1½ lacs, having been exhausted, the Government were asked for assistance, and eventually the building was made over to the Government. An examination was made, and the east and west walls were found to be several inches out of plumb. The edifice was commenced *de novo*, and rebuilt. Messrs. Scott, McClelland, and Co., were European engineers. The European estimate for the painting and gilding to the interior was estimated at 14,500 rupees; but a native artist did the work for 9,570. There were water-works, which had been in existence in the town of Poona for nearly two centuries, designed by native engineers. The bearing of these facts, which he submitted to the consideration of the select committee, was that natives were as fully qualified to construct public works and edifices as Europeans were.

The Chairman—It is not denied that natives can carry out works under superintendence of European engineers; but what is denied is, their capability to design great works.

Witness then referred to the evidence of Colonel Chesney, where he said, "Natives have not exhibited remarkable qualification as students of engineering:" and "the native mind leans more to sedentary employment." By way of contrast to the statement of the works constructed by native engineers, witness presented a list showing how many public works constructed by Europeans, or under the superintendence of Europeans, had proved failures.

The Chairman—We know that a hundred of such works have proved failures; in fact, some of the greatest railway works in the Bombay Presidency have proved failures.

Witness cited the case of a viaduct constructed on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. It was said to be unsafe; European engineers then reported on it, and said it was safe; and a few days afterwards, the viaduct gave way Another viaduct had been reported to have been misconstructed, through error of judgment on the part of European engineers. It was found to be made of inferior material, to be insufficiently deep in foundations, and not strong enough to resist the floods. Here was a case of culpable negligence; and to make good these defects, nearly a million sterling would have to be spent. This negligence he attributed to European staff engineers who designed and constructed works, though they did so under a double supervision, that of the Railway Company and that of the Government officials. In refutation of the assertion that the natives had no talent and were unfit for outdoor work, he mentioned that a native had been promoted to the post of executive engineer, that natives had passed the highest test laid down by the University. Yet they had not been admitted to the highest grade; whilst Europeans who had received no special training were considered fit for the higher grade, within a comparatively short time, in several instances, after having learned engineering a few months under native engineers. Mr. J Adams, who was about eight months in a temporary establishment, got admitance to second grade without passing any examination, and was afterwards promoted to the first, thereby superseding a great number of natives of longer service. Another, Mr. H. G. Palisser, who could not handle even a theodolite when he came to India, in a few months was appointed assistant engineer of the first grade, and was rapidly promoted executive engineer of the fourth grade.

The Chairman—Whom do you consider responsible for the neglecting of the native claims?

Witness—The executive engineers, the superintending engineers in the head Public Works Department in the Secretariat.

The Chairman—And have any representations been made by the native engineers who feel themselves aggrieved?

Witness—Yes, and the answer was a refusal to promote them. He put the cases of the natives in the subordinate establishment of the Public Works before the select committee as a case of great hardship. When a native passed the examination for admission into the upper subordinate branch of the Public Works he was appointed an overseer of the third grade, and the delay and cost which attended their promotion after that was much greater in their case than it was in that of Europeans, showing, as he inferred, that the Government systematically withheld promotion from the natives. A memorial was forwarded three years ago to the proper quarter from the natives who felt aggrieved, because of the injustice they suffered; and as yet no answer had been received from the Government He submitted to the Committee that natives and Europeans should be placed on the same footing in regard to rapidity of promotion and amount of salary. The difference as to cost of living in the two cases was so small as not to be worth mentioning.

The Chairman—Your argument then comes to this, you would make native agency just as expensive as European.

Witness—Whether natives or Europeans, if qualified, they should be promoted without any difference being made.

The Chairman—Take the case of a European overseer receiving from 100 to 120 rupees a month, and with a family of three or four children, what opportunity would he have of bringing up his family as compared with the natives?

Witness—There are English schools in the Bombay Presidency maintained at a heavy cost by the Government to which he can send his children for a small fee.

Mr. Dickinson—Do you contend that European and native agency should be paid equally?

Witness—Yes. With regard to the supporting of families the natives maintained not only their own families but also relatives and dependents, and altogether they had to bear expenses to which Europeans were not subject.

The Chairman—Do you argue then that it is not more difficult for a European to keep a family than for a native?

Witness—That is my argument. I have known Europeans, with small families, living in India, to maintain themselves on salaries ranging from 100 to 300 rupees a month. With regard to the capability of native engineers to attain and keep the higher positions, he instanced two who had distinctions conferred upon them on account of their meritorious services. One of them, in 1840, was selected by the Court of Directors out of more than 14 candidates, most of them Europeans, for the post of engineer to inspect machinery at the East India Company's factory at Bombay. He served the Government in that capacity for 16 years, and on his retirement in 1857, they granted a pension to him of two-thirds of his salary. He had under his control upwards of 100 European engineers and mechanics. Then as to the course of studies: at Poona College the test applied to native students was far superior to that which Europeans had to pass for admission into the upper grade of the engineering department. Colonel Wilson, at a Public Works' Conference held in 1864, was recorded in the minutes of the proceedings to have said, that the subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department was at that time recruited from two sources, European and natives. The Sappers and Miners had provided the former, and the latter had been a few years before taken from the engineering schools. The Sappers and Miners had been forced into the department whether they were inclined or not. The examinations were of a flimsy character, and, curiously enough, civil engineering had no place in them, having been appointed no doubt at a time when it was difficult to obtain subordinates; these Sappers and Miners proved to be unequal to the work, being ignorant of the native language, not knowing when work was ill-done or well-done, when lime was good or bad, having no knowledge of the theodolite, unfitted for preparing plans, unfit for office work, and so on. On the other hand, the native subordinates were required to pass a pretty stringent examination, and to have a good knowledge of mathematics; they understood the principles of trigonometrical surveying, had a fair knowledge of civil engineering, and in other respects proved themselves by far most useful of the two clases. What they required, said Colonel Wilson, (from whose observations witness was quoting), was practical knowledge, and this no doubt was half the battle. Witness then mentioned what he described as a remarkable case of grievance worthy of consideration of the select committee. A native successfully trained for 3½ years some thirty useful men, who were admitted, after proper examination, into the Public Works Department at a time when there was an urgent demand for trained men; and the Court of Directors expressed their satisfaction with the results of his teaching. Believing he was entitled to a pension, he afterwards applied to the Government for one, through the Public Works, in the year 1862. The application was refused. The Government had established three services from which natives were practically excluded, viz., the Civil, Forest, and Engineering services. Witness suggested that legislative measures should be adopted to redress this inequality, and to put natives on an equal footing with Europeans. He next referred to the nature and character of public works, the question being whether they had been profitable or not—civil as well as military works, but chiefly the former. The Hydraulic Lift Dock, constructed in the harbour of Bombay, had been a subject of complaint that it was not a necesary work, and that the large sum of money spent upon it had been wasted. Constructed in the harbour on Hog Island, it was exposed to the weather, at a distance of seven miles from the port of Bombay. The plan was to dock and repair flat-bottomed troop ships. Men were employed on it at a cost of 20,000 rupees a year, and it was believed this sum would have to be increased as the present establishment was not sufficient to carry on the work. The cost of the Lift was said to be 36 lacs of rupees, or £360,000. It had been found necessary to provide a new pontoon for merchant vessels at a cost of about 2 lacs. On a recent occasion, when an attempt was made to use the Lift in order to dock a ship, it could not be done; the dock being exposed to tide and wind, the ship missed her steerage and came in contact with the work, thereby damaging it. Some months before, a proposal was made to haul a large iron vessel of war on to the pontoon of the dock; but it was abandoned, because the contractor refused to take the responsibility with regard to the safety of the vessel if the experiment were tried. It was extremely doubtful whether the dock would be of any advantage to the Government or the public. The contractor for the work was Mr. Emerson. Witness had been creditably informed that, though public tenders were invited, the contract was given to Mr. Emerson. The original estimate had been increased, and the total outlay so far amounted to 36 lacs of rupees. Here, then, was a public work undertaken without any requisition from the local authorities—the local department in Bombay; it was a work which was not needed, as the Bombay Dockyard had always been able to answer all purposes, and yet the taxpayers had to bear the expense of such a scheme. The new transport service. organised for the purpose of conveying troops between India and England, involved a large establishment and great expense, greater than the amount previously paid when private steamers undertook the service. Private steamers were still available for the purpose.

The Chairman—The whole question involves military considerations, in respect to which you do not, I presume, propose to give evidence.

Witness wished to mention another instance to show that money had been expended out of imperial and provincial funds, without any absolute necessity. A few years ago, though another road was available, 15,000 rupees were spent in widening the private road leading from the Fort to the residence of the Governor on Malabar Hill. In Poona, some temporary buildings were erected for barrack accommodation at great expense; and in a short time they were sold off for a mere trifle, the outlay being sunk without any advantage being derived from it. The sum of Rs. 1,28,250 was spent in reclaiming land on which to build a Post Office, at Bombay; and afterwards, it was decided that the Post Office should be erected on another site altogether, involving a fresh outlay of public money. Again, the foundation of the General Hospital at Bombay was proceeded with, in 1864, at a cost of half a lac, and then abandoned. As to the works generally, constructed under the management of the Public Works Department, it was notorious in the Madras Presidency that they cost at least 25 or 50 per cent. more than the cost would be if the works were under proper and more economical management, such as might be undertaken by private agencies. He alluded to such buildings as dispensaries, bridges, &c. The Department required a radical change in its constitution. Then there was the constructions of the storage reservoir.

The Chairman—Don't you think you have given instances enough?

Witness turned the attention of the Committee to the difference between the barrack accommodation provided for European soldiers and that provided for the native soldiers. The latter had mud huts or hovels, with no furniture, and badly ventilated, if at all. The huts were made of sun-dried bricks and mud; they were built by the native soldiers themselves, who received three annas a day for their labour. The European soldiers had luxuries, such as libraries, racket courts, gymnasiums, and the like; but native soldiers had no luxuries.

The Chairman—They are not worse off, I presume, than they would be, if in their own villages. Their services are quite voluntary. There is no forced conscription. If the the condition of the native soldier were so disagreeable to him, he would cease to recruit.

Mr. Fowler—Under former rulers of India, were the Mahratta soldiers better housed?

Witness was not old enough to remember that (a laugh).

The Chairman—Any expense that may have been incurred was intended merely to provide the means of preserving the life of the European, and not to surround him with luxury.

Witness submitted that they were not provided with necessaries so much as they were with luxuries.

The Chairman—Experience has shown that the best thing for Europeans in a bad climate is to find employment for the mind.

Witness said the badness of climate of India had been exaggerated. Many Europeans, who had lived there long, did not complain of it. The next matter he called attention to was the Medical Department, which consisted of two divisions, one for the British and the other for the native army; and he submitted that the bulk of the work fell on the latter division, and that there was no occasion for two distinct establishments. The necessity of maintaining two separate departments for the superintendence of the British Army Hospitals was not economical; and if the British one were dispensed with, he believed there would be a saving effected of 1,06,800 rupees in salaries.

Mr. Fowler—Was there not a difficulty experienced at one time in getting Brahmins, who acted as native surgeons to dissect the dead?

Witness said they made no objection now. He recommended further employment of regularly qualified sub-assistants in regiments as a means of ensuring greater economy than was now exercised.

The Court then adjourned.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"MARAVILLA" is a registered Trade Mark.

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SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BOMBAY.

DR. BANKS, of the Sind Horse, has proceeded on three months' leave to Simla.

RAIN AT AKOLA.—The rainfall at Akola up to the 22nd instant amounted to nine inches.

THE OODWARA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—Nearly Rs. 4,800 have been subscribed to the Oodwara Charitable Dispensary.

THIRD POLITICAL ASSISTANT OF KATTYWAR.—Captain Russell, Third Political Assistant, Kattywar, left for Songhud last week with his establishment.

THE THAKOOR OF MALYA.—A Kattywar paper states that the Thakoor of Malya has arrived at Rajkote on a visit to Mr. Peile, Acting Political Agent.

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION AT AHMEDABAD.—There were forty candidates present at the departmental examination at Ahmedabad, which commenced last week.

THE PURDHAN COURT.—According to a native paper the Chiefs of Kattywar have been invited to be present at a conference to be held at Rajkote about the Purdhan Court.

THE POOR-BOX.—The Senior Magistrate acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 3-12 from Framjee Nanabhoy Davur, contributed to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Thursday at Tank Street on the body of a Goanese baker named Casmiro Furtado, who died suddenly on the road. The jury found that the death was caused from heart disease.

SUICIDE.—Dr. Hewlett held an inquest on Thursday on the Cruickshank Road concerning the death of Parvutee, woman. The jury came to the conclusion that the woman had committed suicide by drowning herself in a well.

A VAGRANT.—Alexander Williamson, a European, was yesterday charged before Mr. Cooper with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government work-house.

AN ESCAPED CONVICT.—In 1871 a convict made his escape from the Ahmedabad Jail. He has been re-arrested, and was tried before Mr. Fernandez, full-power magistrate of the station, who sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

THE ALIMONY CASE at RAJKOTE.—Furdoonjee Nusserwanjee Yeskina, fouzdar of the Rajkote station, was charged last week before the station magistrate with refusing to support his wife. The Court ordered the defendant to pay eight rupees per month for the maintenance of his wife.

A MUNICIPAL CASE.—A Hindoo named Rama Appajee was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday, with throwing, or permitting his servants to throw, cow-dung and stable refuse into a drain communicating with a drain belonging to the Corporation. The man admitted the offence and was fined five rupees.

LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY.—Dr. Cursetjee Framjee Khoree, a medical practitioner of Bombay, who proceeded some time ago to the Vienna Exhibition and has since visited England, has passed a successful examination at the Royal College of Surgeons of London and obtained a diploma of Licentiate of Dental Surgery.

INQUEST.—Yesterday an inquest was held at the House of Correction on view of the body of Balloo Jeews, who was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee on the the 21st February to four months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of theft. The jury returned a verdict that the man died from diarrhœa and bronchitis.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

March	Principe de Asturias	J. Gabalda.
Selection	Boccanegra	Verdi.
Quadrille	Ungareze	F. T. K.
Selection	Faust	Godfrey.
Valse	Sylvia	Godfrey.
Galop	Valentine	

AN INCORRIGIBLE THIEF.—At the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, yesterday, a man named Purshotum Morar, who had been several times in the jail before, was charged with stealing two pieces of wearing apparel, the property of a Parsee named Eduljee Ranjee. Prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A CHARGE WITHDRAWN.—The alleged cheating with reference to certain partnership transactions, brought by Kaikhushro Framjee against Nusserwanjee Dosabhoy Rustom Framna, came on for hearing before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday. Mr. Sorabjee Bejonjee, pleader, who appeared on behalf of the prosecution, stated that the charge was brought under some misunderstanding between the parties, and he therefore asked the magistrate's permission to withdraw it, which was granted.

THE RECENT AFFRAY AT MOHWA.—We have already given the particulars of the recent affray at Mohwa between the Hindoo Mahajun and the butchers of that place. There were thirty-five prisoners in the case, and they have been tried in the Court at Bhownuggur. Eleven were convicted, of whom five were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years and to pay a fine of Rs. 2,000 each, and the remaining six to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three years and to pay a fine of Rs. 2,000 each.

THE ZOROASTRIAN THEATRICAL CLUB.—It will be seen from an advertisement elsewhere that the amateurs of the Zoroastrian Theatrical Club, whose previous performances have been very generally patronised by the native community, appear to-night at the Victoria Theatre. The play selected for the occasion is entitled "Behram Gohr and Banoo Hoosein," founded upon wonderful incidents of Oriental life: it was favourably received before. A farce entitled "The Old Woman" will follow.

BURGLARY.—On Thursday a Parsee named Sorabjee Khodabux, who keeps a shop in Ardaseer Dady Street, reported to the executive police that on his return to his shop at about 4 P.M. he found that the lock of the door had been opened and the shop entered by some person. He missed eighteen pieces of calico, and other articles, valued at about Rs. 125. Some Parsee women, who live opposite the shop, say that they saw a man open the shop and remove the property, which he gave to three coolies to carry away. Enquiries are being instituted by the police into the matter.

MR. ARDASEER HORMARJEE WADIA and family arrived in Poona last evening from Bombay, and will remain here during the remainder of the season.—*Deccan Herald.*

WE are informed that there is no foundation for the report that Mr. F. J. Candy, M.A. Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the Elphinstone College, intends to resign the services of Government at the expiration of his present leave. Mr. Candy intends to return to Bombay in March next.—*Ibid.*

A CONVICT escaped from the Shikarpoore Jail on the 14th instant, at night. The man, a most daring fellow, from all accounts, got over the wall by means of a ladder, which he contrived to make with some sticks laying about.—*Sind News.*

MR. T. SPENS, the 2nd Assistant Collector, who has been on three months' privilege leave to Cashmere, returned to Poona on Monday last, and took charge of his office from Dr. A. G. Fraser, Railway Magistrate, who took charge of his office during his absence in addition to his own.—*Deccan Herald.*

COLLONEL MAINWARING, Commanding Jacob's Rifles, returned to Jacobabad on the 13th instant from Kurrachee. Colonel Dunsterville, the Collector of Shikarpoore, was to have left that place last Thursday morning for Kurrachee, on two months' privilege leave; Mr. Foxton will act for him.—*Sind News.*

THERE are at present several intricate "adoption" cases under investigation in the Revenue and Civil Courts of Poona. In some cases the adopted lay claim to the moveable and immoveable property of their alleged adopters, who deny having adopted them. In other cases the mother-in-law and daughter-in-law have adopted different persons, whose respective claims have to be settled.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE Collector of Kurrachee, under date the 16th instant, reports as follows:—The river on Saturday was at 12 feet 6 inches against 11 feet 1 inch of the week previous. It stood at 16 feet 4 inches this time last year. Crops, especially rice, suffering severely, being attacked in Delta districts by a large caterpillar. Locusts have also done some damage. No rain. A light shower or two in Sehwan and Dadoo. Grain risen considerably. Rice 7-46, and wheat 10-21 seers.—*Sind News.*

THE GOD VITTOOBA OF PUNDERPOOR DAMAGED.—On Sunday last, the god Vittoba was damaged by a person of the gosavee caste at Punderpoor. It appears that the gosavee threw a stone at the god Vittoba and broke one of his legs in the first instance, and then threw a second stone and made a hole in the chest. He has been given into the custody of the police by the Burways, who are the chief guards of the god Vittoba. On hearing of this sad occurrence it cast a gloom on the inhabitants of Punderpoor, several of whom it is said were so much grieved that they actually fasted till the injuries the god Vittoba had received were properly repaired. It is also said that Edinburgh cement has been used in joining the broken leg and the injured chest. The Burways are said to possess twenty lacs of rupees in ornaments belonging to the god Vittoba; and it now remains to be seen whether the pilgrims will be as devoted to this deity as they used to be before this occurrence, as only on the 5th instant a fair was held at Punderpoor and there were nearly upwards of one lac and fifty thousand pilgrims who visited this idol.—*Poona Observer.*

BANGALORE RACES.

FIFTH DAY—THURSDAY.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

ABKAREE PURSE..........Chieftain.

WHALER CONSOLATION STAKES ......Fireman.

ARAB CONSOLATION STAKES ....Arab Chief.

WINNERS' HANDICAP—WHALERS......Phillipine.

" " —ARABS.......Marquis.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE ship RICHARD WRIGHT, 1,353 tons, Captain W. Cruickshank, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a cargo of 33,600 Indian maunds salt and a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. BURMAH, 675 tons, Captain T. Sanders, arrived on the 24th instant from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Wilkins and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Hajee Ahmed and two servants, Mr. and Mrs. N. Juggonath and servant, and seventeen deck passengers.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. ELLORA, Captain W. G. Hockin, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following additional passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs. G. Hardy, and 2 children. Mr. Powell.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr. F. Halsey.

FROM VENICE.

Captain F. A. Wilson, Mr. Thompson.

HIGH COURT.—26TH JULY.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

335-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Fatmabebee and another v Nunneebaeewidow—In person.

555-72—Dallas and Lynch—Dhunsookdas Judunroy v Huzareemull Ruttonchund—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey.

533-72—In person—Shungaree v Hunsa Poma—Jefferson and Payne.

633-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Joze Francisco de Souza v Navalbaee, widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.

634-72—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Joosub Jaffer Wydnia v Cristnajee Nagraj and others—Dallas and Lynch.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

405-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Thucker Lucka Lowa v A. Dossabhoy Munshi and another J. Gopall.

291-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Thucker Lucka Lowa v Chundrabhagabai widow—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

SUMMON FOR ARGUMENT.

80-73—M M Munshi—Jetha Bhima and others v Pestonjee Dinshaw and another.

LONG CAUSE.

396-73—G. J. Mody—Wamonrao Rajaram v Luxmibai widow and another—Tyabjee and Sayani.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

LONG CAUSES.

953-70—M M Munshi—Chintoba Purshotum v Thucker Ruttonjee Laljee—Tyabjee and Sayani.

45-73—Manisty and Fletcher—Khalacdina Khalfanbhoy v Madhowrao Dinnanath—G J Mody.

748-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Khalacdina Khalfanbhoy v Poondlick Narayen and others—G J Mody.

687-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Goculdas Purshotumdas v Bayee Ayee and another—Dallas and Lynch.

194-72—K. Morojee—Bapoojee Morojee v Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

675-72—Prescot and Winter—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and others v Bapoojee Morojee—K Morojee.

48-73—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdinand Fisher—Chalk and Turner.

186-73—Leathes Crawford, and Boevey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdinand Fisher—In person.

109-72—Shapurjee and Thacurdas—Abba Hajee Esmail and others v Abba Thara and others—G S Judge.

783-71—Jefferson and Payne—Valjeebhoy Khaigar and others v Peerbhoy Essubjee and another—M H Khan.

773-71—H E Hope—Succaram Hoolajee v Shaik Ally Vullud Abdool Cadur and another—G J Mody.

651-72—Chalk and Turner—Abbajee Babhunjee and another v Hamabai—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

717-72—Dallas and Lynch—Mahomed Yoosoof Naderi v Alli Abdoolla—Jefferson and Payne.

751-72—Jefferson and Payne—Nusserwanjee Hormusjee P v Navazbai widow—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.

760-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Khemchund Cullianchund v Balloobhoy Ruttonchund—Shamrao Pandoorung.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

SEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 27TH JULY, 1873.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 141 and 345, Part II.
4-15 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 142 Part I. and 320.
Anthem—Like as the Hart.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion (Celebration) and Sermon. Hymn 2 and 175.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymn 83.
Anthem—"I will lift up mine eyes."
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion.
Offertory to be devoted as usual.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Litany, and Sermon. Hymns 135, 297 and 142, part 3.
Offertory to be devoted as usual.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 165, 222 and 166.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 153 and 205.
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 192, 144, and 297.
The offertory as usual.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATEEPOORA.

7-30 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon in Hindustani.
9 A.M. and 3 P.M.—Tamil Services.
4 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon in Marathi.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon in English. Hymns 170 190 and 332.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

11 A.M.—Morning Service.
Hymn 193, (Tune Melcombe—25.)
Hymn 42, (Tune Bucer—192.)
Hymn 29, (Tune St. Alphege—244.)
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Psalm 89, 14-18, (Tune Colchester—76.)
Hymn 129 (Tune Martyrdom—121.)
Para 26 (Tune French—94.)
Anthem—Lord for thy tender mercies' sake, page 78.
Collections for Scottish Day School Building Fund.

FREE CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

11 A.M.—Morning Service. Psalm 46. Hymns 189 and 327.
6 P.M.—Evening Service. Psalm 143. Hymns 328, Doxology I.

BAPTIST CHAPEL.

Bellasis's Road, opposite the Byculla Club.

Public Service in the morning at 7 A.M. and in the evening at 6 P.M.

Prayer meeting every Saturday at Mr. Smith's bungalow, Duncan Road, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s shop, commencing at 7 P.M.

A STORY relative to the present advertising mania is told by the *Banffshire Journal*. A merchant and a farmer the other day were entering Banff together, when drawing from his pocket a handbill respecting the sale of manures, the merchant said to his companion, "I will give you a £5 note if you will stick this on your back for two hours in the market to-day." The farmer thinking that a £5 note was not likely soon to be more easily made, took the merchant at his word and bore the bill upon his back from one to three o'clock. The first impression was that the bill had been affixed to the farmer's back as a joke, but when it was discovered that it had been posted there as a matter of business, other farmers applied to the merchant offering to allow their backs to be covered with bills on the same terms; some alleging that their backs were broader and more elevated than that of the individual selected, and therefore better adapted for advertising purposes. The merchant however was deaf to all applications, stating that he had no more handbills. At three o'clock the bill was removed and the £5 paid according to agreement. The farmer then announced his intention of handing over the money for prizes in two local schools

THE ELECTIONS.

WE would remind our readers that the voting for the municipal wards begins at 9 A.M. to-day, and that the polling offices are as given in our issue of Thursday last.

MEETING OF RATEPAYERS AT GRANT ROAD.

JUDGING from appearances, the nomination of candidates for the new Corporation of Bombay by the inhabitants of the different wards excites comparatively little interest; and probably from ignorance, possibly from apathy, the mass of the native electors seem to know very little or nothing of what is going to take place about them. The bustle, excitement, and electioneering manœuvres attendant upon such proceedings at home are undreamt of in the philosophy of most of the local Councillors that are to be or their electors. Only three meetings for the purpose of bespeaking the votes of the electors have been held in two of the wards. The first was held about a fortnight ago in Hornby Row, which is said to have been remarkable for its boisterous proceedings. The second meeting, held on Wednesday evening in the bungalow of Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff, was that of the electors of Khara Talao, Camateepoora, Coomarwara, and Byculla; and the third was that held at Sassoon House. The majority of the electors who attended at the Grant Road meeting—mostly Camatees, Borahs, Hindus, and a few Parsees—appeared to be innocent of a large share of intelligence or personal interest in what they had been called to do; and the proceedings were of a tame description. Some minutes after the time named for the meeting, there were as many electors as the gentlemen of the Press who attended to report their proceedings—that is, not more than four. The number, however, swelled gradually, and when the proceedings commenced an hour later than the appointed time, there were some thirty or forty ratepayers and electors present. Mr. Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia was called to the chair.

The Chairman said he was obliged to the electors for calling him to the chair in preference to several gentlemen who were better able to occupy it than he. The coming election, he said, was the first instance of its kind in Western India. Government had been kind enough to give the ratepayers the power of electing their own representatives. In England all the representatives are elected by the people themselves. Government is for the people, and not the people for the Government (applause); but they ought to feel thankful for the concession made at present. He and others had, therefore, put in an advertisement in the local newspapers calling a meeting of the electors residing in Ward No. 5. What they should do was to select the best men, that is, educated men; and out of educated men such as would take a personal interest in the ward which sent them to the Corporation. When they could find proper persons residing in their own ward, he did not see why they should go in search of residents of another ward to represent them. (Hear, hear.) He and those who had joined him in calling the meeting did not wish to dictate to any body; and they would find there was no underhand work. They did not want rich men: they wanted men of spirit and independence who would fight for their rights. (Hear, hear.) Unfortunately all the rich men they had on the Bench of Justices—with some exceptions—had only burdened them with heavy taxes which at present oppressed them, and in resisting which no spirited opposition had been made on behalf of the poor ratepayers. Here, unlike the case in England, if they had any grievance, people were accustomed to sit at home and howl without taking the proper course to represent their wishes to the Government. Now, the Government here have begun to see that the people take an interest in their own affairs; and they have been given the power to elect their own nominees for the management of the Municipality. It, therefore, remained for them to take full advantage of the concession in a proper way; and if they failed to do so, it would be their own fault, and not the fault of Government. Their ward was the largest ward, containing 126,000 residents and 400 or 450 voters. They had to elect four members for the Corporation; and it did not matter if they could not get the best men, for this was but a beginning in the representation of the people. There would be no underhand work, for the meeting were at liberty to elect or reject those whose names would be submitted. (Applause.)

Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff said—Gentlemen,—The Ward No. 5, in which we live and in which our respective properties are situated, is principally inhabited by the native population with a small sprinkling of Europeans. It is therefore the more important that, in selecting members to represent us at the Town Council, we should bear in mind that gentlemen, who may be rich but indolent, are not the proper persons to represent us. (Applause.) Our habits, customs, and requirements must, besides, be well understood by our representatives in the discharge of the responsible duties which are to be entrusted to them. Many of you here, gentlemen, I am afraid, are under the false notion that the Sircar and the Municipality are one and the same; but it is not so, and allow me to explain to you as briefly as possible the position of the Municipality. Up to the end of last month the Municipality was conducted by a body of gentlemen called the Corporation of Justices of the Peace, assisted by a Municipal Commissioner, Health Officer, an Engineer, with a numerous staff of subordinates. The municipal revenue is kept quite separate from the imperial revenue, and was used only for the conservancy and improvement of the town and island of Bombay. The first Municipal Commissioner, whom we know as Mr. Arthur Crawford, was found to be very extravagant and used the funds of the Corporation, I may be pardoned in saying, rather recklessly and in many instances without the sanction of the Justices, and launched the Corporation into heavy debts but into the history of which I am not going to take you. Suffice it to say that, on a strong representation being made by the independent Justices of the Peace, whose names are familiar to us as household words, His Excellency the then Governor in Council allowed a new Municipal Bill to be introduced into the Legislative Council, which after several alterations and amendments has just become the law of the land, and in which for the first time in the history of India, electioneering rights have been granted to us—rights which have been enjoyed by the subjects of Her Majesty the Queen in Great Britain and Ireland as also in the civilised countries of the world. These rights, gentlemen, you are now called upon to exercise for the first time, and I am sure you will, if properly guided, use them to the best advantage, and not abuse them by supporting candidates whose chief aim is to secure the honour of a seat in the Town Council, and when that is attained, our interests will be but a secondary consideration with them. Do not therefore, gentlemen, let Government say hereafter "we have given the ratepayers of Bombay their wished-for powers, but they do not know how to use them." In our nominees we must have full confidence, and they should exercise public spirit and independence in the discharge of the duties with which we are going to entrust them, in watching our interests and those of the Municipality generally. I say, gentlemen, that in our deliberations we should divest ourselves of any fear of offending any one; and should any of us have already promised our votes to any particular individual, that promise need not interfere in our selection of the best candidates to the latest hour of voting according to our judgment. This opportunity, gentlemen, will not again be given you for two long years to come; you will therefore be very careful in your selection, so that we may not have occasion to be dissatisfied. (Applause.)

It was proposed by Mr. Eduljee Cursetjee Bunnatwalla, and seconded by Mr. Balorustna Moroba,—That the following gentlemen be elected members of the Corporation for Ward No. 5:—Messrs. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff, Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Chubildas Lulloobhoy, and Kursetjee Ruttonjee Kolah.

A Hindu—I beg to add the name of Dr. Blaney.

Another Hindu—I beg to add that of Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik.

Chairman—Has any gentleman any thing more to say?

No other person wanted to speak. The above proposition was not submitted to the votes of those present. A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

WE seldom hear now-a-days of a failure of justice, through a mere technical error, in an English criminal prosecution. As our Criminal Code has been made milder in its enactments, it has become more explicit, and, again, legislative provisions are now available for amending on the spot such errors in the arraignment of the prisoner as may have inadvertently arisen. If a man is charged with having hit another man on the head with a hammer it is no longer necessary to specify that the sufferer was struck on legs, arms, back, and sides; and "John Thomas Smith," convicted of murder, can no longer hope to escape the gallows because he has been indicted as "Thomas John Smyth." Technical flaws were eagerly seized upon by counsel, and compassionately admitted by Judges, at a time when our criminal statutes were Draconic in their severity, and it was death to steal a horse, to take linen out of a bleaching ground, or to utter a spurious one-pound note. In proportion as the laws became less stringent, they grew more sure. For all that a woman named Mary Ann Duggan has just experienced what was once known as "the glorious uncertainty of the law." At the Herefordshire Quarter Sessions on Monday last, she was tried for a robbery from the person, found guilty, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. As the prison warder was leading Mistress Duggan carefully away from the dock, it was discovered that her trial had been, from the beginning, wrong. She ought never to have been arraigned at all, since the grand jury had, in their wisdom, declined to find a true bill in her case. "Ignoramus" is, we believe, the legal formula expressing the decision of the grand jury in casting out a bill; but in this instance the verb seems susceptible of conversion into a noun-adjective, as qualifying the legal functionary who allowed Mary Ann Duggan to be put upon her trial. Perhaps the grand jury really intended to find a true bill, and only ignored it by mistake. At all events, Mistress Duggan was entitled to the benefit of the blunder, and there was no option save to discharge her forthwith. Had she pleaded guilty she would, we suppose, have been allowed the same immunity, seeing that, through the action of the grand jury, there was no longer a *gravamen* of accusation to which a prisoner could be required to plead.—*Daily Telegraph.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following season reports for the week ending the 6th instant are published.

Kurrachee.—Crops, especially rice, severely suffering, being attacked in Delta Districts by large caterpillars. Some damage done by locusts also. A light shower or two of rain in Sehwan and Dadu. Grain risen considerably. Rice 7·46, wheat 10·26 seers. River on 12th instant was 12 feet 6 inches high, lower than last year.

Hyderabad.—River much too low and not rising. Cultivation much impeded. Weather sultry. Prospects not at all good at present. Light rain in Southern Talukas only.

Upper Sind Frontier—Weather unusually hot, nights oppressive. Soil being prepared for khureef cultivation. Water-supply moderate. Public health fair.

Ahmedabad.—Total rain-fall 7 inches 71 cents. State of crops satisfactory. Public health good.

Kaira.—Rain 4 inches 27 cents. Sowing operations commenced. Weather and public health good. Bajree 14·19, rice 8·2.

Broach.—Rain 8 inches 41 cents. Cotton and rice damaged in some places, owing to excessive fall of rain. Prospects good. Bajree 18 seers. Slight dysentery prevalent.

Khandeish.—Rain 52 cents at Dhoolia. Cotton flourishing. Hoeing progressing. Bajree 19 seers.

Nassick.—Rain 56 cents. Sowing progressing. Early crops fair. Public health good. Wheat 11¾, rice 10 seers.

Tanna.—Rain 5 inches 94 cents. Weather good. Transplantation progressing. Rice 8 to 13, dhall 7 to 9¼, wheat 9¼ to 12, and bajree 14 to 16.

Ahmednuggur.—Rain 4 cents. Bajree 22·4 seers. Sowing progressing. Weather good.

Sholapore.—Sowing progressing in some places. Jowaree 26·45. Public health good. No apprehensions. Cotton market slack, export 600 docras, stock 4,500. Cotton arriving, price Rs. 42 per boja.

Sattara.—Rain-fall seasonable throughout the district, 9 inches 1 cent at Sattara. Bajree 18 seers. Crops sprouting. Sowing progressing. Public health generally good.

Belgaum.—Rain 7 inches 97 cents since 2nd instant. Jowaree sowing delayed, and partial alarm for want of rain. Jowaree 17 seers.

Kulladghee.—Rain 23 cents, generally deficient. Sowing commenced. Jowaree 30.

Dharwar.—Slight dengue in two talukas. Cattle disease in a few villages, in one talooka. Rain 1 inch 3 cents, more wanted.

Canara.—Rain 19 inches 21 cents at Carwar, wanted in Halial. Crops good. Rice 10·6 seers.

Rajkote.—Rain 5 inches 83 cents. Weather seasonable. Sowing progressing. Bajree 19·53 seers.

Wudwan.—Rain 32 cents. Sowing of crops nearly over. Public health good.

Baroda.—Rain 41 cents. Crops healthy. Bajree 13 seers. Public health good.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI. :—

Lalla Cumulsey, formerly a dealer in grain and now employed as a servant.

Narrayen Dhacksett, Ramchunder Dhacksett, Doola Dhacksett, and Succaram Furrushram Limker, tailors.

Chuttoorbhooj Vittuldass, goldsmith.

Sullamon Oosman, dyer.

Sillamon Adam, Mahomed Adam, Esmail Adam, and Sarrabaee, widow of the late Adam Tyab, the first, second, and third-named insolvents are dealers in Europe articles, and the fourth unemployed.

Memon Hassum Dawood, dealer in chunam.

Kika Bhana and Tabeebaee, the first-named insolvent is a dealer in toddy, and the second unemployed.

Yacoob Fuckeer Mahomed and his wife Coolsumbee, the first-named insolvent is a tobacco shopkeeper, and the second unemployed.

Ramlall Matadin, a milk seller.

Dayal Jeisung, a hawker in cloth.

Rustomjee Pestonjee, an auctioneer.

William Jacob Spry Bennee, an actor.

Abdool Rahimon Shaik Esmall, a milk seller.

Crustna Kessowjee, a plan-maker.

Ramjee Soondurjee, a dyer.

Bhasker Narrayen an English writer.

Tullockchund Oogerchund, a Goojaratee metta.

Janardhun Narrayen, a clerk in the office of the Controller of Public Works Accounts.

Haji Moossanee, a merchant.

Anundrow Gopall, an English writer.

Hassum Muttrajee, a butcher.

Mahomed Alloo, a bumboatman.

Hormusjee Manockjee, formerly a mowra liquor merchant, and now a manager of a liquor shop.

Ahmedjee Essajee and Fatmabaee, his wife, the first-named insolvent is a native sailor, and the second unemployed.

Goverdhundass Khutow, lately trading in patnership with Kutow Gangjee, and now unemployed.

Shaik Esmall Shaik Dawood, a dealer in wheat-flour.

Khimjee Chuttoorbhooj, who lately traded in patnership with Purshotum Jadowjee, Luckmidass Doongursey, and Ragowjee Ramjee, under the name and firm of Hunsraj Khimjee, Ragowji Khimjee, and Khimjee Chuttoorbhooj, as a merchant.

Essarid Poonsey, a muccadum.

Hajee Moossa Hajee Sajun, and Hajee Aboo Bucker Hajee Moosso, formerly traded in Bombay, Calcutta, Malabar, and Cannanore in partnership with Hajee Jaffer Hajee Moossa, Hajee Sullamon Hajee Sajun, Abdool Rahimon Hajee Soolamon, Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ani, Hajee Dawood Hajee Mahomed, Hajee Ayeb Hajee Mahomed, Hajee Joosub Hajee Ahmed, Hajee Abdoosattar Joonus, Hajee Essack Joonus, and Hajee Hoossein Seedick, under the name and firm of Hajee Sajun Hajee Jaffer, as general merchants; and the said Hajee Aboo Bucker Hajee Moossa, lately traded in partnership with Hajee Jaffer, Hajee Moossa, and Aboo Bucker Ebrahim in Bombay, under the name and firm of Hajee Jaffer Hajee Moossa; in Calcutta under the name and firm of Aboo Bucker Ebrahim; and in Malabar and Cannanore under the name and firm of Hajee Aboo Bucker Hajee Moossa as general Merchants.

Burjorjee Khodadad Eranee, who lately traded as a general merchant in Bombay, in partnership with Dhunjibhoy Cursetjee Rutnagur and Peroshaw Pestonjee Mehrhomjee, under the name, style, and firm of Dhunjibhoy Rutnagur and Company; in Hongkong under the name, style, and firm of B. K. Eranee and Company; and in Singapore under the name, style, and firm of Burjorjee Khodadad and Company.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A DISHONEST DHOBIE.—A Madras dhobie has been sentenced to ten months in jail, for pawning the clothes of ten different persons.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—A butler in Calcutta has received a flogging of 16 stripes for charging his master twelve annas for ten annas worth of ice.

DEFAMATION.—The proprietor of one of the Madras Hotels has obtained a summons against an Inspector of Police for calling him a ticket-of-leave man and a convict.

DEATH OF DR. LEES.—A private letter from home reports the death of Dr. Lees, formerly, Civil Surgeon of Simla and more recently of Umballa. He was known as a good man and an able doctor. His many friends in India will regret his early demise.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

A DESERTER.—The Madras police are on the look-out for an ordnance artificer named Henry Caldwell, who decamped from the Gun Carriage Manufactory recently. The descriptive roll states that the prisoner is supposed to have started by rail towards Bombay under the assumed name of Busy.

AN UNSANCTIONED CHARGE.—The Committee of the Mahomedan school at Madura having indulged in the luxury of a Head Master, which is not sanctioned for an elementary school have, on the recommendation of Mr. Powell, been allowed an opportunity of paying him his salary out of their own pockets, although they beg very hard that Government will pass the bill. —*Madras Times.*

OUR Tanjore correspondent informs us that on the night of Sunday last a fire broke out in the Collector's House called Vellum, and the whole of the buildings were completely destroyed. The handsome furniture, and what is to be most of all regretted, the whole of the present Collector's papers, &c., have been totally lost. The Hon. David Arbuthnot, the Collector, is absent at Point Calemere.

ATTACK ON A FOREIGN SEAMAN.—On Wednesday evening before last at Calcutta, a European named Jacobson Brown, a Norwegian, was brutally assaulted by eight or more *badmashes* of Howra, the only assignable motive being to rob him of the few rupees that were rattling in his pockets. The delinquents have been lying in wait for days previous, armed with clubs and stones, for the purpose of doing grievous bodily harm to some one, at whose instance they had been punished for offences recently committed.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—Baboo Mothur Mohan Sandal and Doctor Bhuban Mohan Das, both of Serampoor, while bathing in the river on the 18th instant, between 9 and 10 A.M., were suddenly chased by a crocodile of enormous size. The baboo fortunately received warning from his companion, who, feeling something unusual ran out of the water in hot haste, and saved his life. The baboo was not so fortunate, as, before he could get to land, the crocodile by a sweep of its tail, cut him sharply across the face and arm.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO COMMANDER J. D. ELPHINSTONE, R.N.—We regret to hear that a telegram has reached the island announcing the accidental death (from falling over a cliff) of the eldest son of Sir J. D. Elphinstone, Bart. Much sympathy will be felt with the brothers in Ceylon. Mr. Robert Elphinstone (now the heir to the Baronetcy), goes home by next mail steamer. The deceased 'Jock Elphinstone,' as the Duke of Edinburgh familiarly called him, was a great favourite with his Royal Highness, and we believe they served for some time on the same ship in the Royal Navy.—*Ceylon Observer.*

ACCIDENT TO AN ENGINEMAN OF THE E. I. RAILWAY. —A Mr. C. W. Devereaux, the driver of the local passenger train, fell off his engine, while in motion between Boinchi and Panduah stations, on Friday evening last, and was very severely bruised on the head and other parts of his body. He is now a patient in the Howra General Hospital. It appears that he went round on the foot-plate of his engine to ascertain the cause of her losing time, and slipped off unperceived by anybody. The European fireman, on missing the driver, brought the train into Panduah, and went back for the engineman, whom he found about four miles distant, lying in a pool of blood and water, and brought on to the terminus.—*Englishman.*

PRECAUTION AGAINST FIRE.—The Government of India have issued orders for the guidance of local Governments and Administrations on the precautionary measures that should be adopted against fire in all regimental buildings. Fires are not permitted to be kept in the married quarters, and when they are in damp weather under authority, they must be protected by light bamboo frames. No hookah smoking will be allowed in cavalry stables during certain hours of the night to be fixed by the local military authorities. Barrackmasters in charge of barracks provided with ventilators will cause them to be inspected weekly, and will prevent the accumulation of any inflammable materials therein. Every engine and its hose must be worked weekly to ensure efficiency.—*Pioneer.*

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held on Saturday evening, at the Vepery Female Hospital, on the body of a girl, about fourteen years old, who was accidentally burnt to death. The deceased, on Thursday last, was putting some raw rice into an earthen pot containing boiling water, when one end of her cloth accidentally caught fire, and in a few moments she was enveloped in flames. She ran to some of her relatives, and they succeeded in pulling off her clothes, but not before she had been severely burnt; she was taken to the Vepery Hospital, where she died on Saturday morning. Apothecary Norman's evidence showed that on admission into Hospital, the deceased was suffering from extensive burns in the lower extremities and on the back, and he was of opinion that the deceased died from effusion of the brain caused by burning.

MEDICAL PRACTIONER VERSUS PATIENT.—In the Court of Small Causes, yesterday, before Mr. Runganadha Shastri, Dr. George Currie sued Mr. W. F. Shaw for the recovery of Rupees 65, being the balance of money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for professional aid, advice, and visits, rendered and performed given and made by the plaintiff to and on the defendant, his wife and child, at Madras, at the request of the defendant, between the 5th March and 10th May 1873, being nineteen visits in all, including a night visit. Mr. Philip Smith appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Gordon for the defendant. Mr. Gordon said that the defendant admitted the debt and requested to be allowed to pay by instalments. The defendant was examined, to his means, and his Honour made an order for the payment of the debt by two monthly instalments with costs and Attorney's costs.—*Madras Times.*

EVENT AT HOSHIARPOOR.—I have not much local news to give you, save that some time ago I wrote and informed you of the murder, under very peculiar circumstances, of a Lumburdar of a village who had been asked to go and arbitrate as to the legality, or otherwise of two parties who laid claim to a piece of land, and that one of them who had not the verdict in their favour stoned the unfortunate umpire to death. One of the two concerned was apprehended, and while awaiting his trial managed to escape from our lock-up on a fine stormy hot night, while the prisoners were allowed to take a little fresh air out of their cells. He did not however escape singly; he had for an accomplice a convicted cattle stealer, sentenced I believe to four years' imprisonment. The lock-up is not secure, and ways and means are not wanting to scale over an improvised prison, such as caused the death of McIntyre. Of course there was a great noise made, and the runaway murderer was searched for *in the trees of a certain compound.* Had not his relatives thought it politic, on his taking refuge with them after his escape, to give him up, he would never have been caught. This is how he comes again to grace the walls of our jail.—*Delhi Gazette.*

FISHING IN THE MERGUI ARCHIPELAGO.

THE Inspector General of Fisheries has a scheme in hand for establishing a fish-curing colony of Madrassees in the Mergui Archipelago. "It must not be forgotten," he says, "that these islands at present are unsuited for living in during the months of the south-west monsoon, but could fishermen be induced to go there with their families, doubtless they might become populated in time"—a pleasant prospect for the fishermen! But the adaptation-to-circumstances theory is a sound one, and doubtless in time the Madrassee colonists would become amphibious, and suited for life in the islands to which it pleased Dr. Day to call them. Once established there, no doubt they would catch fish, for the sea, so says the Chief Commissioner, is "literally alive with fish," and having caught them they could proceed to cure them, for fish-curing is already the occupation of the Burmans all along the coast. "Gnapee," the great Burman condiment, is exported inland to the value of £170,000 per annum, and the consumption on the coast and in the capital towns is probably several times greater than that up-country, so that the industry of fish-curing may already be said to be established in Burmah. But Dr. Day's suggestion is put forward as one for the financial advantage of Government, and the benefit not only of the Burmese population but that of Bengal. It may therefore be viewed as the Inspector General's corrective to the exhaustion of the fish supply which in his opinion is going on in India, for if cured fish of the best kinds were poured into the towns of Bengal from Burmah, the Bengalees would be relieved from the necessity of eating the small fry in their own rivers. That the supply would be immense—indeed unlimited—the quality good, and the demand regular, are all points in favour of the scheme; while the small outlay that would be required might prove an inducement to private enterprise to undertake the experiment. Government declines to have anything to do with it.—*Pioneer*

MEDICAL FEES.

SIR,—It is some years since I had an interview with a charming old gentleman in a snug office in the old East India House in the city. This old gentleman drew me a splendid picture of the prospects before me, if I went out to India as a medical officer; especially was he eloquent about the civil magnates who paid such handsome fees for medical attendance on their families. Well, I have had some six years' experience in civil work, and though I have received much kindness from, and formed some friendships with, the aforesaid civil magnates, I cannot say I have as yet come into the fruition of the fees. Since the question of fees has come before the public, I haved looked up my visiting books, and I find that if I divide the fees, I have actually received by the number of visits I have paid to families of officials receiving more than Rs. 300 a month, that my average per visit in Rs. 0-5-1. Some of these visitrs have been paid to persons a long way off, 30, 40, and on one occasion 70 miles of hard riding; some of these visits were to vaccinate or perform other operations, and not a few at night. I must say I have never asked for a fee, nor have I ever been asked how much I expected. Besides the money above-mentioned I have received some pretty presents, which perhaps might at a liberal valuation raise the average six annas, and a considerable number of notes of thanks, whose value of course is not to be appraised!

The ordinary Civil Surgeon is paid Rs. 50 a month less than the Military Surgeon of the same rank. The military man has also his chances of extra appointments and fees. I think it would be fair to raise the civil pay Rs. 50, and give the official's attendance on wives and families free.

I object *in toto* to any interference with the time-honoured goldmohur fee. There are other people in India besides officials who require medical attendance, and as their incomes are large, they can well afford to pay, and these are the people who would gain by any reduction in the unit of fee. The officials who pay now would pay about the same, and the large, majority who do not pay now would go on not paying, and the doctor would be the loser. Nothing would make a man who does not wish to pay for his families' medical attendance do so when his medical attendant occupies the position that a Civil Surgeon does with regard to the officials in his station.

—*Pioneer.* PUNJABEE.

IMPEDIMENTA.—A high officer of Government was lately passing a road where toll was levied. By virtue of his official position he was exempted from toll, but he also claimed exemption from it for his wife. The toll-collector objected, and the matter was referred to Government, which, we are told, has ruled that an officer's wife should be considered a part of his luggage!—*Hindu Patriot.*

THE MORDAUNT DIVORCE CASE.

THE Mordaunt divorce case came before the House of Lords on Tuesday, on appeal from the decision of the Divorce Court. The law lords present were—Lord Chelmsford (who presided in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, who had been engaged in the suit when Sir Roundell Palmer), Lord Colonsay, and Lord Hatherly. The judges present to assist their lordships were—Lord Chief Baron Kelly, Mr. Baron Martin, Mr. Justice Keating, Mr. Justice Brett, Mr, Justice Denman, and Mr. Baron Pollock. It will be remembered that in April, 1869, Sir Charles Mordaunt filed a petition in the Court of Divorce, then presided over by Lord Penzance, praying for a dissolution of marriage on the ground that his wife (Harriet Sarah, daughter of Sir Thomas Moncrieffe,) had been guilty of adultery with Viscount Cole and Sir Frederick Johnstone, Bart. Upon the case being heard on application that Lady Moncreiffe was insane, an issue was directed to try that question. The jury found that on the day of the service of the citation her ladyship was in such a condition of mental disorder as to be unfit and unable to answer the petition and to duly instruct her attorney for her defence, and that she had ever remained and still then remained so unfit and unable. The judge ordinary thereupon ordered that no further proceedings should be taken until the respondent had recovered her mental capacity. Against this decision Sir Charles Mordaunt appealed to the full Court of Divorce, when Mr. Justice Keating was of the same opinion as Lord Penzance, Lord Chief Baron Kelly alone dissenting. Sir Charles Mordaunt now appeals to the House of Lords to reverse the decision of Lord Penzance and Mr. Justice Keating. The Solicitor-General (Sir George Jessel) argued, on behalf of Sir Charles Mordaunt, that a husband could sue a lunatic wife through her guardian for a dissolution of marriage in the same way as in other civil suit a plaintiff could sue a lunatic. The majority of the judges in the Court below had, Sir George contended, altogether mistaken the point they had to decide in the case. The Divorce Act said plainly that a husband should be entitled to a dissolution of marriage having proved his case and provided there had been no connivance, condonation, collusion or adultery on his part, and there was nothing in the Act about staying the proceedings if the respondent was insane. The judges had made this law themselves—the Legislature did not do it for them. And he submitted that if the Legislature had intended proceedings to be stopped under such circumstances they would have said so. It answer to Lord Chelmsford, Sir George Jessel stated that the misconduct charged was long antecedent to the insanity. Dr. Deane was heard in support of the ruling of the Court below, and asked their lordships whether, in case they decided against the respondent, they would allow a reasonable time to elapse. At the conclusion of the arguments, Lord Chelmsford put the following question to the learned judges:—Whether, under the Act 20 and 21 Vict, proceedings for the dissolution of a marriage can be instituted or proceeded with, either on behalf of or against a husband or wife who, before the proceedings were instituted, has become incurably lunatic?" The judges having requested time to consider their answer, the further consideration of the case was adjourned *sine die.*—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE SUCCESS OF SIR SAMUEL BAKER'S EXPEDITION.

THE news of Sir Samuel Baker's great exploit will be received by our countrymen generally, remarks the *Manchester Examiner* (July 2), with well-founded pride. It is the latest of a long list of brilliant achievements on the continent of Africa, in which British pluck, energy, and perseverance have been permittad to reap their appropriate reward. Not many weeks ago, we were discussing one of those lying rumours which thrive so luxuriantly on African soil, according to which our countryman and his heroic wife, with their entire party, had been put the death. Past experience enjoined caution, and we were fortunately not kept long in suspense. Despatches soon reached Alexandria direct from Sir Samuel which set all doubts as to his safety at rest, and we have the sequel of the story in the very gratifying telegram we published yesterday. We are informed that the Nile basin, as far as the equator, has been "annexed" to the dominions of the Khedive, that the slave trade in that region has been entirely put down, that a strong government has been established, that tranquillity prevails, and that the country is open to travellers as far as Zanzibar. If this news is not too good to be true, we are led almost involuntarily to receive it with the usual grain of salt. We cannot forget that Sir Samuel Baker's advance was for a time impeded by the smallness of his force, and that his last victory over the natives was won with a hundred men. His intrepidity has sufficed to carry him through his mission; but it is a question whether its results will be permanently successful. These observations, we need not say, in no degree diminish from the glory of our countrymen's achievement. He has performed a task which, according to ordinary methods of calculation, was "impossible," and he will deservedly reap the honours of the victor.

THE STEAM SHIPPING TRADE.

AFTER a prolonged period of dulness there has been a better demand for steamers during the past month, more particularly from the Russian ports, and if it had not been for the large number of steamers offering higher rates would have been established. From the Swedish and the lower Baltic ports business has been very limited. From the Mediterranean the principal employment has consisted in the conveyance of ore, for which there is still a large demand, and the rates of freight have been well maintained. The fruit season is now gradually approaching, but as yet very little business has been done, and at low rates. From the Black Sea, the Azof, and the Danube there is more demand, and rates are improving. The steamers loading on the berth for India and China have only been filling slowly at low rates, whereas the homeward freights have been fairly maintained. With regard to the Suez Canal dues, negotiations are still going on, but not much prospect of any immediate result. Owing to the improvement of the corn market there is a good demand for tonnage from New York and Canada, and the rates are well supported. Time charters are scarce, except for steamers of light draught adapted for the ore trade, as also for ships of 300 to 400 tons d.w., suitable for the home trade. The sale of steamers has only been limited, and mostly confined to ships of large size and speed, suitable for mail and passenger service. Of ships loading from 1,000 to 1,500 tons weight, with ordinary speed, a large number is offering, both new and second-hand, and owners seem disposed to sell at more moderate prices. A good opportunity is thus offering for purchasers of that class of ships, and the prices quoted by me must be considered quite nominal. Orders for new ships have become more scarce, and many of the builders are now ready to contract on more favourable terms, although the price of iron and labour still continues high.—*C. Moller's Circular,* July 1.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH OF JULY 5.

Hostorical Parallel,—Cromwell had his Ironsides—We have our iron-clads.

READY ANSWER.

Uncle—"Now, how did the mother of Moses hide him?"
Niece—"With a stick, Uncle."

IDENTITY.

Mrs. Mangles—"Bless yer, Mrs. Donyvun, my dear, I see Shahw, the Lifeguardsman, hover and hover again at Ashtley's ven I was a gal, an' this one ain't a bit like 'im!!"

POSITIVE PROOF.

Laurence—"Not care for you, now, Emily! Why, didn't I sit fourteen times for my photograph last week, on purpose to please you!"

FROM THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Said Robinson to Jones, at a recent exhibition, "Our friend Brown's sketches, I see, are most of them in Sepia." "Why, yes, of course," said Jones, "it is the fittest medium for insipient attempts."

"PERSIA WON!"

Nassr-ed-Din—"Enjoyed my visit, dear Madam?—enchanted!—charmed! And by the beard of the Prophet—you may rest assured I will allow no trespassers to cross *my grounds* into your child Indiana's Garden! Bismillah!"

UNACCOUNTABLE OMISSION.

A great deal that is neither very entertaining nor instructive has of late been said and written about Local Rating. In the course of it all no allusion whatsoever has been made to the celebrity for Rating once peculiar in locality to Billingsgate.

ATRABILIOUS.

(To the President of the Royal Academy.)

You keep a Chemical Professor. Will
You give an unknown friend, Sir, leave to state his
Opinion that, on entrance, a blue pill
To all Art-critics should be offered graits?
ONE WHO HAS BEEN CUT UP.

JUSTICE.

Perhaps we are doing certain artisans wrong in saying that they are greedy, and demand too high wages. If brickmakers can be purchased at *this* price, houses ought to be cheaper. We cut from a Leamington paper:—

Wanted, a gang of brickmakers, at 5s. 6d. per thousand. Apply to Mr. Thackwell, Cheltenham Potteries.

NO CONNECTION.

Amongst the recent additions to the Zoological Gardens are "two young Persian lions." This looks like a curious coincidence, but we have ascertained that these accessions to the collection in the Regent's Park, are altogether different from the Persian "lions" that have lately had the run of London society.

PIUS THE PIOUS.

Well, we have fought for our dear old Pope as long as we could, but really we shall now have to give him up. He has just been directly recommending Bigamy, Trigamy, Poligamy. His Holiness has solemnly impressed on the faithful "the duty of frequently partaking the sacraments." And even Mr. Whalley knows that Matrimony is a sacrament of the Roman Catholic Church.

LIGHT AND DARKNESS.

As from the Commons' clocktower, late,
Flashed forth the electric light,
And signified prolix debated
One weary, wasted night;
"Together," to myself I said,
"How light and darkness go!
What brilliancy above is shed;
What bosh is talked below!

PHRENOLOGICAL VIEW OF SOCIAL RANK.

"Who is that venerable party the two Miss Bottibols are talking to?"

"I believe his name is Sir Rigby Digby." "Er—Baronet, *of course*; not Knight?"

"Baronet, I think. But why '*of course*'?"

"Well—er—the shape of his cranium induces me to believe—er—that the distinction is more likely to have been inherited than acquired!"

ELECTION AMENITIES.

Would-be M. P.'s have been known before now to throw dust in the eyes of their supporters, but at Bath the order of things has been reversed. There some ruffians at a public meeting threw pepper into the eyes of one of the candidates for the representation of the city in Parliament. This seems carrying the license usually allowed at elections rather to far, and it is to be hoped that the offenders will be discovered, and, punishment being inflicted on homœopathic principles, made to smart for their atrocious conduct. In France they would probably be sent to Cayenne.

SPANISH SERENADE.

(As sung under the Window of ex-Queen Isabella during her late Residence at Rome.)

Wake, Lady, wake from thy dream benighted;
Thy sad position see,
Thou hast to Rome come uninvited;
The Pope ne'er sent for thee.
All thy devotion will requited
By him, alas! not he;
Isabel, Isabel, Isabel!
Cold comfort he'll give in thy sorrow;
He will tell, he will tell, he will tell
Thee "With patience, child, wait till to-morrow;
Fare thee well!

"What though I sent thee once a token;
The hallowed Golden Rose,
With words of benediction spoken?
Poor Lady, O what of those?
That link that bound us then is broken,
Like the bridge of a bruiser's nose.
Isabel, Isabel, Isabel!
Thou wast then on Spain's throne; but thy nation
Did expel, did expel, did expel,
My dear daughter from that situation;
Fare thee well!

"Ah, 'tis the Carlists' insurrection,
Not thy cause, I must bless!
I from their King expect protection
In case of their success.
So with thy side have cut connection,
Confiteor, I confess.
Isabel, Isabel, Isabel!
Aid from thee since I never can borrow,
Shot and shell, shot and shell, shot and shell,
Be blest for son Carlos to-morrow;
Fare thee well!"

PUNCH WARNS HIS SHAH.

O, Shah, "may your shadow never be less!"
Though of that but small prospect I see:
Another such week of sight-seeing *duresse*,
Such riding and railing, such fuss and full-dress,
Such hustling and bustling, parading and press,
Deputations by dozens, and dinners *sans cesse*,
And reduced from a substance with shadow, I guess,
To nought but a shadow you'll be!

That "the commonest cat may look at a king,"
In England's an ancient saw:
And you, when the light of your diamonds you fling,
And with grave eyes opened as round as a ring,
Within your spectacles' focus bring
Our streets, ships, guns, docks—everything,—
Will observe, in this land of sight-seeing,
That the Commons may look at a *chat*.

A nine-days' wonder you've been to John Bull,
And he to you in his turn—
His strength more of beef than breeding full:
His civilization (more cry than wool):
His heads that *ought* his hands to rule:
His hands of his heads that *should* be tool:
You've sat in his money-making school,
And your lesson therein may learn.

There's Reuter—let's hope 'twill be Reuter *Khan*,
Instead of Reuter *Cannot*—
Has set himself, calmly, the gulf to scan,
Which in Persia, since Kadjar rule began,
Hath yawned with wider and wider span,
'Twixt dried-up nature and dwindled man,
Where the gold-stream—for Nadir-Shah that ran—
Again to Nadir has got.

Will Reuter, be Reuter never so deep
In performing on "the wire,"
Contrive a balance to make, and keep,
Of all the concessions which you heap
On his favoured head, when you bid him reap
An unsown harvest, and shear your sheep,
And take their wool—if any—dirt-cheap?—
Into *that* let investors inquire.

But let this Doctor "Bull's blood" transfuse
Through Persia's parched-up veins—
Let railways bring their rain of dues—
Let Reuter Pactolus water use
To clothe your sands in harvest hues;—
Suppose prosperity ensues
For mills and mines—and Russia views
And covets your smiling plains?

Will John Bull's Government help you guard
That for which he has helped you pay?
When Russki comes with his hand so hard,
Will he find the way to your strong-box barred,
By the "Infants" you saw in Woolwich yard?
On our arms we bear the Lion and Pard,
But "moral support" is the safest card,—
That's British Lion's play!

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1160 Sir Charles Napier, Dodgson—Edward Bates & Co.
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FOR RANGOON.

505 Elizabeth, Narbet—Owen and Okell.
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1076 Herman, Shaw—The Captain.

FOR CALCUTTA.

455 Bluche, Bara—Messrs. Edward Baudry & Co.
1778 Flying Venus, Logan—Edward Bates & Co.
1353 Richard Wright, Cruickshank—Lawrence & Co.

NOT FIXED.

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618 Gallilee, Allen—Volkart Brothers.
1347 Golden City, Jones—The Captain.
600 Marie, Surenga—Volkart Brothers.
800 Peeress, Morris—The Captain.
1115 Tivoli, Greig—Wallace & Co.
1031 Villa Franca, Peterson—The Captain.
1400 Birmingham, Durham—The Captain.

STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON.

786 Torino, Carrino—Remington & Co.

FOR OVERLAND MAIL.

1217 Sunda, Hocken—P. & O. Co.

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1775 Malwa, Hyde—P. & O. Co.

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1178 Bangalore, Burne—P. & O. Co.

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675 Burmah, Sanders—B. I. S. N. Co.

NOT FIXED.

1091 John Adamson, Gaine—W. & A. Graham & Co.
706 Koina, Profumo—Essa bin Khulifa.
690 Mula, Hanna—H. E. H. Dada.
1033 Massilia, Anderson—P. & O. Co.
475 Penang, Cotton—B. S. I. N. Co.
475 Sir Bartle Frere, Hammond—H. E. H. Dada.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

204 Letecia, Nacoda,—H. Thawur & Co.

NOT FIXED.

531 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda—H. A. Sucor Cadoo.
816 Esmail, Jones—N. J. Ebram.
132 Estrelle de Damo, Nacoda—H. Thawur & Co.
809 Fathe Shah Allum, Nacoda—H. J. Noor Mahomed.
380 Fez Rabanee, Pierre—H. A. Esmall.
321 Futteh Salam, Nacoda—J. Noorbhoy.
310 Futteh Sultan, Nacoda—H. J. Noor Mahomed.
125 Keerata Roodriu—Nacoda—D. Bhicajee Khan & Co.
111 Mahi, Nacoda—D. Bhicajee Khan.
363 Teazer, Nacoda—H. J. Noor Mahomed.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

300 Clyde (ordinary).
472 Dagmar, Steam Tug, Downing.
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523 Kwangtung, Elton.
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Do do 12 do do 5 ,,

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Bombay, 29th September 1871.

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Bombay, 1st July 1873. Manager.

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DOUBLE GUN, 12 Bore	Do.	,, 310
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DOUBLE GUNS, Do.	Do. each	,, 275
SPORTING SNIDER RIFLES, each	Rs. 80 and	,, 100
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Invested Capital, accumulated assets ......Rs. 9,172,510
Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | Andrew Hay, Esq.
C. Peile, Esq. | and
Frank Jefferson, Esq. | F. A. Owen, Esq.
AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. J. H. Sylvester.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.
After the operation of upwards of 38 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.
The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1871, was 10,687, assuring £9,552,766-11-16
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,930,564-15-10
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1871 were... ... £917,251- 2- 7
of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1872.
So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... ,, 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0
No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.
The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.
1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid, by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1843.
The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.
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ESTABLISHED 1838.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
CAPITAL £600,000; REVENUE £160,000.
EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER £4,200,000.
INVESTED FUNDS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE VALUE OF SUMS REASSURED, £650,000.
The Undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are empowered to grant Assurances on First-class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to
Calcutta..........GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay..........GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

INSURANCE.
THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—
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The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
,, Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
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MARINE INSURANCE.
The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
,, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
,, La Neuchateloise, Swiss Transport Insurance Company.
,, Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
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CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
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THE Undersigned are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS, both in Bombay and the Mofussil, on behalf of the above Company, on approved Godowns with their Contents, and Dwelling-houses or other Buildings in the Native, as well as the European, part of the Town.
The Rates of Premium have recently been revised, and will be found quite as favourable as those offered by other first-class Offices.
For further particulars apply to
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Agents in Bombay.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.
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CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.
In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favorable terms than hitherto.
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—
New Business, First Quinquennium..............£ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466
Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.
An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies India, and other places abroad.
LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.
Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, of their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.
PROFITS divided every five years.
The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.
WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
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H. E. Bright, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited.
MEDICAL ADVISER,
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.
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THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.
FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1859 ....£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ....£485,180 5s. 8d.
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.
LIFE BRANCH.
Life Premiums for 1859 ....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ....£213,420 14s. 8d.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. With Profits.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. Without Profits.	FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. One year.	FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st June 1871.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.
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The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.
No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.
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Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.
ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.
Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.
FREE POLICIES.
Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Bombay.

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See Fifth Edition of Catalogue containing 3,500 new designs in
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Tomb Railing. | Covered Ways. | Washhand Basins.
Terminals. | Balconies. | Closets and Urinals.
Cresting. | Fountains. | Baths and Troughs.
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Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference to a firm in England.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT, OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.
No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.
They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.
Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.
Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.
BOMBAY:
Wholesale and Retail Agents. Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.
And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

FRENCH MEDICINES,
PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.
OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.
The model laboratories of this firm, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by Dr. Leconte, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, ex-Pharmacist of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr. Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.
Among these preparations we may especially mention—
LERAS'
LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON.
It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anæmia; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHATE-OF-LIME.
An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co.
The effect of the Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime is increased by the Pectoral Lozenges of Lactucarium and Cherry Laurel, prepared by Grimault & Co.
This delicious Comfit, containing the most soothing substances of all the Materia Medica is employed with success against Cough, Influenza, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, &c.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
IODIZED-SYRUP-OF-HORSE-RADISH.
Considered the best substitute for Cod-liver Oil. It has been ascertained by experiments made in the principal Hospitals of Paris that this syrup has always produced results superior to those obtained from the above-mentioned Oil, which patients find so disagreeable to take.
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PEPSINE,
DIGESTIVE-POWDERS,-ELIXIR-AND-WINE.
Pepsine is one of the most recent scientific discoveries in the rapeutics. Acting chiefly on the organs of digestion, it possesses the property of effecting digestion by its innate virtues. It removes all the inconveniences of difficult digestion and even prevents the nausea to which pregnant women are liable.
The researches on pepsine made at the College of France by Dr. Leconte, in conjunction with Professor Claude Bernard, must secure the preference for our preparations of pepsine.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
MATICO,
CAPSULES-AND-LIQUID.
Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of contagious diseases.
They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Cobahu in a liquid state; or the strictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.
ASTHMA. ASTHMA.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
INDIAN-CIGARETTES-OF-CANNABIS-INDICA.
All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliatives in varied forms, based on belladonna, stramonium, nicotiana, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, loss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
GUARANA.
A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium or sub-nitrate of bismuth.
This powder has been most favourably noticed by Samuel Wilks, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to Guy's Hospital, in a recent article in the British Medical Journal.
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THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY 1873.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.
CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.
The monsoon alterations in the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I., East Indian Madras and Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Co.'s' passenger time tables will be seen in the Guide.
The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.
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Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.
May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following
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